The Bombay Gazette

Nº. 10,940—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1883.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare via Modane and Paris, will shortly be issued in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, at the following rates:—

First class.....Rs. 750.
Second class.....Rs. 400.

Return Tickets to and from London by the same route:—

AVAILABLE FOR THREE MONTHS.
First class.....Rs. 1,150.
Second class.....Rs. 690.

AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.
First class.....Rs. 1,250.
Second class.....Rs. 740.

The journey from Bombay to London by this route occupies 13 days.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

N. B.—The above arrangement will commence as soon as Quarantine is removed at Brindisi.
Bombay, 21st November, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

1883 Date	Steamer	Tons	H. P.	Captain.
L. 21st Dec.	Verona	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson
— 28th „	Bokhara	2932	500	H. Weigheli
1884				
L. 8th Jan.	Nepaul	3536	600	H. Wyatt.
— 11th „	Lombardy	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
L. 18th „	Kaisar-i-Hind	4023	703	E. G. Stead.
— 25th „	Gwalior	2733	500	M. de Horne.
L. 1st Feb.	Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons.
— 8th „	Surat	3142	530	C. R. Edwards.
L. 15th „	Hydaspes	2984	500	G. Scrivener.
— 22nd „	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.
L. 29th „	Brindisi	3342	550	J. Reeves.
— 7th Mar.	Cathay	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.
L. 14th „	Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole.
— 21st „	Lombardy	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
L. 28th „	Ganges	4146	550	W. H. Andrews.
— 4th April	Bokhara	2932	500	H. Weigheli
L. 11th „	Clyde	4121	750	E. M. Edmond.
— 18th „	Surat	3142	530	C. R. Edwards.
L. 25th „	Sutlej	4194	750	A. H. Johnson.
— 2nd May	Gwalior	2733	500	M. de Horne.
L. 9th „	Thames	4101	750	W. D. Anderson.
— 16th „	Cathay	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.
L. 23rd „	Rohilla	3560	700	W. Barratt.
— 27th „	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.

L. Through steamers to London.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
ASSAM	3041 500	S. F. Cole	28th Dec.
			1884.
GANGES	4196 750	W. B. Andrews	11th Jan.
CLYDE	4124 750	E. M. Edmond	25th „
SUTLEJ	4194 750	A. H. Johnson	8th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 15, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 25th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

I. Class	Direct to Italy	To Marseilles	
II. do.	340 With wines.	II do.	350 Wines.
III. do.	150 With food.	III do.	155 With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

S. S. SINGAPORE, to sail on or about the 15th Dec. 1883.
S. S. RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Tuesday 1st Jan. 1884
S. S. MANILA, on Friday.....1st Feb. „
S. S. CHINA, on Saturday.....1st Mar. „

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, £ 95 Brighton Route £ 10
„ II do. do. „ 70 do. „ 5
From Naples, I do. do. „ 145 do. „ 15
„ II do. do. „ 105 do. „ 7

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
Bombay, November 2, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th December. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail).....1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe.....1st class „ 5 15 1
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,070	400	F. Blight	24th Dec.
s.s. NUBIA	3,550	500	T. Knox	26th Jan. 1884.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	500	R. Hutchison	6th Feb.
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,200	550	J. Harris	15th „

FOR MEDITERRANEAN. 1883.

s.s. AUSTRALIA. 2,250 470 Campbell..18th Dec.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 7th Dec., 1883. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE steam-ship SUFFOLK has ARRIVED from Liverpool and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Consignees of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts. are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

All damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

Captain LIDBETTER will attend on board every morning to survey damaged goods.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th December, 1883.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY,
WILL BE SHORTLY OPENED.

THE large and commodious building formerly known as the High Court, has been secured by the undersigned for the above Hotel. Each bed-room has a SEPARATE BATH-ROOM, and there will be ninety large and well ventilated bed-rooms. It is most centrally situated, close to the Bunders, Railway stations, Public and Mercantile offices, Banks, &c., and commands a magnificent view of the harbour. A well kept garden in rear of the Hotel is open to visitors.

JEEVANJEE AND CO.

MR. ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow-street, Fort.

Ladies'	Kid and Cloth Shoes and Boots	pe pair	Rs.	3 to 6
„	White Kid Gloves	„	„	1
„	Black and colored silk Gloves	„	„	1
Gent's	White Kid Gloves	„	„	2
„	Black felt Hats	each	„	6 to 7-8
„	Dress Hats	„	„	10 to 12
„	Argosy Braces	per pair	„	2 and 3
„	Boots and Shoes	„	„	6 to 10
„	Fancy Neckties	each	„	1 & 1-8
„	Tweed Suits	„	„	10 to 15
„	Cashmere Suits	„	„	15 to 25
„	Superior broadcloth dress Suits	„	„	30 to 80
„	Good white and colored Shirts	„	„	36

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on TUESDAY, 25th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

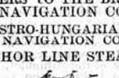
S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on 3rd January, 1884.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on SATURDAY, 22nd December, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th December, 1883. Agents.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS, etc.



IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned, Chronometers Repaired, Chronometers Rated,* Chronometers given on Hire,† Sextants Adjusted, Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered, Agates Replaced in Compasses, Barometer Tubes Replaced, &c., &c. } Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1·4 seconds per month.
† A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NUTS TO CRACK.

FILBERTS ... ... } Cash Re. 1
KENT COB NUTS... ... ... } per lb.
BRAZIL NUTS ... ... 8 ans. per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

KEILLER'S
DUNDEE MARMALADE.

THIS brand, pronounced to be the finest of all the Preserves made from BITTER ORANGES, like the Jams prepared by this CELEBRATED SCOTCH PRESERVER, Has preference over all other kinds.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,
FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC .....per doz.,	Rs. 26 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC „	„ 30 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy..... „	„ 33 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use..... „	„ 54 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

CHRISTMAS
HAMS, CHEESE, &c.

Special cold weather shipments now arriving.

		Cash. Rs, A.
YORK HAMS .....per lb.		0 12½
STREAKY BACON.....	„	0 13
ENTIRE SIDE do.	„	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE.....	„	0 12
STILTON do. ...	„	
ROQUEFORT do. ...	„	1 4
GORGONZOLA do. ...	„	
DUTCH do. ...	„	0 10
GRUYERE CHEESE, in tins...	„	1 1
PARMESAN, grated .....per bottle		1 0

TREACHER and CO., Ld.

POCKET SPIRIT FLASKS.

STOUT glass bodies, half morocco leather-covered, with metal drinking cups and screw tops.

BRITANNIA METAL CUP AND TOP, From Rs. 2 to Rs. 5.
BRITANNIA METAL CUP AND TOP, with Shoulder Strap. From Rs. 5 to Rs. 8.
ELECTRO-PLATED CUP AND TOP, From Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.
ELECTRO-PLATED CUP AND TOP, with Shoulder Stray. From Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.
CHASED AND FIGURED PLATED CUPS. Gilt insides, plain tops, suitable for presentation. From Rs. 8 to Rs. 12-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THERMOMETERS—

	Rs. a.
On Polished Boxwood Frames, Rs. 2-0, 4-0 and	6 0
Metal Scales in japanned tin Frames..... Rs. 2-8, 2-12 and	3 8
Pocket Thermometers..... Rs. 5 and	6 4
Pedestal with Glass shades ..... Rs. 8, 9-4 and	10 8
Self-Registering, Maximum..... Rs. 7, 9 and	20 0
Do. Minimum... Rs. 4, 6, 10 and	36 0
Do. Maximum and Minimum combined ..... Rs. 8 and	20 0
Chemical Thermometers, to 350° and 600° ...	6 0
Clinical or Fever Thermometers.....	6 0
Wet and Dry Bulb, the pair.....	15 0

HYGROMETERS—

Mithoff's Metalic Spiral, of the greatest utility to Industrialists, Sanitarians, Scientific Men, and Physicians..... Rs. 1 22-8, 30 and	45 0

ANEROIDS—

In great variety..... Rs. 22, 30, 36, 45 and	65 0
Do. Self-registering, with Charts.	80 0

MERCURIAL BAROMETERS—

Marine, in Rosewood	65 0
Hall, with Thermometer, in Oak.....	100 0
OZONOMETER GAUGES.....	10 8
ANEMOMETERS.—Approved Form.....	65 0
RAIN GAUGES.—Accurate and Capacious...	10 0

All the above instruments are thoroughly trustworthy. Details will be found in the Company's Price Lists, supplied on application.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE-CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUX.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, IRON FRAMES, COVERED WITH STOUT JAPANNED CANVAS—

Very strong and serviceable	from Rs. 22 8 to Rs. 32 0
Superior finish, bound with leather.....	from Rs. 48 0 to Rs. 60 0
Covered with Brown Tan Canvas, leather bound.....	from Rs. 45 0 to Rs. 60 0

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS—

Extra stout, brass rivetted, brass corner plates and best finish throughout	from Rs. 68 0 to Rs. 83 0

SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX—

Of the very best quality and workmanship	from Rs. 36 0 to Rs. 45 0
Do. do. with expanding tops	from Rs. 36 0 to Rs. 45 0

BASIL LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX—

Strong and serviceable	from Rs. 20 0 to Rs. 28 0

TAN CANVAS PORTMANTEAUX—

Strongly bound and of good material.....	from Rs. 19 0 to Rs 25 0

GLADSTONE BAGS—

In plain hide or black leather. The most useful and convenient travelling bags made; being collapsible, they occupy little space when not fitted, and are light and strong	
PLAIN HIDE	from Rs. 22 8 to Rs. 34 0
PLAIN BLACK LEATHER.....	from Rs. 27 0 to Rs. 30 0
FITTED GLADSTONE BAGS.....	from Rs. 70 0 to Rs. 110 0

BEACONSFIELD BAGS—

Opening Square at top, plain hide and Black Leather	from Rs. 18 0 to Rs. 30 0

COURIER OR MONEY BAGS—

With the latest improvements in Straps and Locks, Tanned Canvas...	from Rs. 8 0 to Rs. 10 0
Morocco Leather	from Rs. 11 0 to Rs. 13 0

BROWN TAN CANVAS CARTRIDGE BAGS—

A necessity to Sportsmen	from Rs. 4 8 to Rs. 6 4

LADIES' TRAVELLING TRUNKS—

Very light and Strong.....	from Rs. 36 0 to Rs. 43 0

CABIN BAGS—

Best Japanned Canvas	from Rs 34 0 to Rs. 36 0

HAND TRAVELLING BAGS—

Tan Canvas, opening square at top, with Nickel Mounts	from Rs. 16 0 to Rs. 21 0
Morocco Leather do. do.	from Rs. 13 0 to Rs. 18 0

LADIES' HAND BAGS—

In Russia and Morocco, well finished and lined with silk or calf...	from Rs. 9 0 to Rs. 23 0

THE LADY'S REGISTERED DRESSING BAGS—

So constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful Bag.	
MOROCCO LEATHER	from Rs. 100 0 to Rs. 270 0
RUSSIA Do.	from Rs. 145 0 to Rs. 300 0

THE GENTLEMAN'S REGISTERED DRESSING BAGS—

MOROCCO LEATHER	from Rs. 100 0 to Rs. 300 0
RUSSIA Do.	from Rs. 150 0 to Rs. 350 0

THE NE PLUS ULTRA DRESSING BAGS—

This handy Dressing Bag possesses the advantage of having its Toilet arrangements distinct in a convenient outside pocket secure and readily accessible.

LADIES' BAGS	from Rs. 170 0
GENTLEMEN'S BAGS	from Rs. 170 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TASMANIA JAMS,
TASMANIA JAMS,
TASMANIA JAMS.

ANOTHER LARGE SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED
From the well-known Manufacturers,
MESSRS. JOHNSON, BROTHERS & Co.,
of Hobart Town.
Apply to

W. J. ESSAI,

BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes-street, Fort; Cumballa Hill, and
Opposite Crawford Market.

WHISKEY, WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow, and soft spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen Rs. 23; per bottle Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LIMITED,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS AND NEWSAGENTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF

DRUGS, Patent Medicines, Wines, Spirits, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Chemical and Scientific Apparatus, Fancy Articles, etc., etc., etc.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY DISPENSED.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS:
MEADOW-STREET AND HUMMUM-STREET, FORT,
AND
OPPOSITE JUMAH MUSJID.
POONA ESTABLISHMENT:
EAST-STREET.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGAN; Five Octaves, Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Patent Resonant Case, Panelled Front and Sides, best finish, Walnut Case.....	Rs. 500
Ditto in Upright Resonant Case, Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, Twelve Stops (New Model)	500
Ditto with Ornamental Top and Gold Panels, 10 Stops and 2 Swells (New Model)...	450
Ditto in Gothic case, with 12 Stops and 2 Swells (a very powerful Instrument), New Model.....	650
AMERICAN ORGAN BY ESTY.	
With 2 sets of Reeds, 4 Stops, and Knee Swell, 4 Octaves (Compact Travelling Instrument).....	300
AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.	
Very Handsome, 2 Knee Swells and 11 Stops and 2 Swells	450
Do. do. 13 Stops and 2 Swells	750
THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN.	
Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes (The Cheapest instrument made)	120

HARMONIUMS.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and two Blowers	120
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 Blowers	100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 Blowers, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator	180
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles, 5 rows of Vibrators with 18 Stops, the whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature	300
HARMONIUM EXPRESSIF.	
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 8 Stops and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom.....	300
In handsome Rosewood Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom.....	300
In handsome Rosewood, &c., Compass C to C, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator, Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	350
In Ebony and Gold ditto ditto ditto	500

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.
Pianofortes let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FREE ON APPLICATION

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY, 21, ESPLANADE ROAD.
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street, POONA. — 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sel them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearl that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one why wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at leas Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, w wish to submit the following prices:

WITH KEYS.		KEYLESS.	
Silver.		Silver.	
Hunting.....Rs.	30 to Rs. 80	Hunting .....Rs.	55 to Rs. 160
Half-hunting ..... „	35 to „ 85	Half-hunting ..... „	60 to „ 180
Crystal face ..... „	40 to „ 80	Crystal face..... „	60 to „ 150
Gold.		Gold.	
Hunting..... „	65 to „ 315	Hunting ..... „	160 to „ 375
Half-hunting ..... „	85 to „ 325	Half-hunting ..... „	180 to „ 400
Crystal face ..... „	70 to „ 320	Crystal face ..... „	200 to „ 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS FOR HOME AND INDIA.

CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS.

NO other presents will be more highly appreciated by friends and relatives in Europe and India during the ensuing 'Xmas Season and on New Year's day than tidy small parcels of the well-known INDIAN TEAS of MORTON, MAJU & Co. (from Holta and Col. Hawes' Gardens). Our patrons are requested to send their orders to be registered for parcels of any size. Price Lists on application.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO. LD. BOMBAY

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE TRIBES ON MY FRONTIER,
AN INDIAN NATURALIST'S FOREIGN POLICY,
BY EHA,
With 50 Illustrations by F. C. MACRAE.

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I. A Durbar.	XI. The Butterfly: Contemplating Him.
II. The Rats.	XII. The Frogs.
III. The Mosquitoes.	XIII. The Bugs.
IV. The Lizards.	XIV. The Birds of the Garden.
V. The Ants.	XV. The Birds at the Mango Tope.
VI. The Crows.	XVI. The Birds at the Tank.
VII. The Bats.	XVII. The Poultry Yard.
VIII. Bees, Wasps, Et Hoc Genus Omne.	XVIII. The White Ants.
IX. The Spiders.	XIX. The Hypodermatikosyringophdroi.
X. The Butterfly: Hunting Him.	XX. Etcetera.

Cloth Gilt, Rs. 5-8. Postage 4 Annas.

MANUAL OF PACKING AND LOADING DRILL,
And other subjects connected with the Transport of Troops,
APPLICABLE TO FIELD SERVICE.
With 34 PHOTOGRAPHS and NUMEROUS LITHOS.
Compiled by
Lieut.-Colonel C. HAYTER, C. B., A. C. G., for Transport, Madras, and Captain HARVEY KELLY, D. A. C. G., for Transport. Price Rs. 8; postage As. 4.

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II. Packing and Loading Camp Equipment for European and Native Troops.	VII. Railway Transport of Mules and Ponies.
III. Packing and Loading Entrenching Tools, Arms, Rags, and Ammunition.	VIII. Baggage and Parades on the Line of March.
IV. Packing and Loading Kits for European and Native Troops.	IX. Convoys.
V. Packing and Loading Commissariat Dead Stock; Bags, Cooking Pots, &c.	X. Returns in the Field.
	XI. Veterinary Treatment in the Field.
	XII. Some useful axioms regarding Pack Mules.

A TEA PLANTER'S LIFE IN ASSAM.
By GEO. M. BARKER. With 75 Illustrations by the Author.
Price Rs. 4-12; post free Rs. 5.

TIDE TABLES FOR THE PORT OF BOMBAY, 1884.
Including also January 1885. Price As. 8, Post free As. 9.

TIDE TABLES FOR THE INDIAN PORTS, 1884.
Price Rs. 2. Post free Rs. 2-3.

POCKET MAP OF BOMBAY
And the Country around. Reduced from the Government Surveys.
Price Re. 1. Post free Re. 1-2.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK OF THE PANJAB,
Western Rajputana, Kashmir, and Upper Sindh.
With a Map. By the late E. B. EASTWICK.
Price Rs. 9-8. Post free Rs. 9-12.

THACKER AND CO.'S COMBINED BLOTTING PAD AND DIARY, 1884.

Size of Pad, 12½in. by 10½in. and Size of Dairy 10½in. by 4½in., seven days on a page ..... Rs	2 0
Larger size with leather corners ..... „	2 8

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBERS
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND THE GRAPHIC.
With Coloured Plates. Price each Re. 1. Post free Re. 1-4.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING SAUTERNE
OF
NORMARDIN MAIGNEN & CO.,
CHATEAUNEUF.

SPARKLING SAUTERNE is a pleasant Sparkling Wine, fairly dry, and perfectly natural.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

EXTRA SEC.

Quarts.....per dozen Rs.	30
Pints..... „ „	16

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

McK. & R. OVOID PILLS.

THE following new formulæ have been added:—

Ipecacuanha.....	1 grain.
Ipecacuanha.....	3 grains.
Ipecacuanha.....	1 grain.
Extract of Opium	¼ „

Like all the other pills they are Gelatine-coated.

KEMP and Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS

ARE in use in every Royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.

Rs. 2-4 per tin.

KEMP & CO., Limited.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF
JAPANESE AND CHINESE CURIOSITIES.

ABOUT 1,00,000 ARTICLES TO SELECT FROM
VASES FROM 3 INCHES TO 4 FEET.

Price, from 4 annas to Rs. 500.

BRONZE, Enamelled Ware, Inlaid work, Japanese Screens, real, old and RARE SATSUMA, and Konga Droll Figures, and innumerable other articles never before seen in Bombay.

SOME OF THE ARTICLES ARE
OVER 200 YEARS OLD.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

IBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
No. 12, MEADOW STREET
Next to P. VUCCINO & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FUN WITH INSTRUCTION RARE IN BOMBAY.

THE GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS.

EVERY EVENING

FINEST SPECIMENS OF RARE ARAB AND AUSTRALIAN EQUINE RACE TRAINED IN A MARVELLOUS WAY which can well be appreciated by seeing.

Dogs trained to the highest perfection, and a troupe of monkies

RIDING ON HORSEBACK WITH COMPLETE UNIFORM.

A BONELESS BODY TWISTING IN 101 WAYS.

A sight never before witnessed in Bombay.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

First Class Reserved...Rs. 3	Stalls	Re. 1	0
First Class ..... " 2	Front Ring.....	0	8
Back Seats	As. 4		

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN MACDONALD, arrived from Glasgow, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th December, 1883.

THE steamer CHANDERNAGORE will NOT LEAVE the PRINCE'S DOCK on the 20th inst., on account of the low tide. She will proceed direct to Sea from the Dock at 4 a.m. on FRIDAY MORNING. Passengers are requested to be on board on the evening of the 20th instant. Dinner on board.

AGENTS, s.s. Chandernagore.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after January 1, 1884, trains will run as follows:—

DOWN.

		Ordinary	Mixed.	Mail.
		a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Colaba	Dep.	7 30	10 45	8 0
		p. m.	a. m.	a. m.
Surat	do.	6 55	6 50	3 55
Broach	do.	9 10	9 30	5 23
Baroda	do.	12 0	12 33	7 13
		a. m.	p. m.	
Ahmedabad	do.	3 40	1 0	10 20
				p. m.
Wadhwan	Arr.	.....	7 25	1 30

UP.

		Mixed.	Ordinary	Mail.
		a. m.	noon.	p. m.
Wadhwan	Dep.	5 5	.....	2 55
Ahmedabad	do.	6 40	12 0	6 35
Baroda	do.	11 0	3 20	9 20
Broach	do.	2 5	5 55	11 5
		a. m.		a. m.
Surat	do.	6 30	8 30	12 45
		p. m.	a. m.	
Colaba	Arr.	6 45	7 20	8 20

The Branch trains in connection with the above and the Bombay Suburban will be considerably altered and increased. For particulars, see Time Tables which will be issued at stations a few days before the end of the month.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th December, 1883.

PURE DRINKING WATER

may be obtained by the use of CHEAVIN'S PATENT

RAPID WATER FILTERS.

THESE FILTERS purify with astonishing rapidity and do not easily get out of order—

	Cash Price. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, No. 000, Half gallon size.....	7 8
" " Wicker covered.....	9 8
" " 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	9 8
" " Wicker covered.....	12 0
" " 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	12 8
" " 1 Three " "	17 8
" " 2, 5 Gallon size	24 8

THOMSON & TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Prices with postage. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...ed's Engineer's Hand Book, Sept. 1883. ...	5 8	6 0
...th's Half Hours with Famous Ambassadors	4 4	4 8
...e's How to Work with the Microscope ..	12 0	12 8
...s Exotic Buddhism	4 4	4 8
...tt's Occult World	2 0	2 2
...mith's How to Help Ourselves	2 0	2 2
... Central Government	1 12	2 0
...e's The Electorate and the Legislature.	1 12	2 0
...r's Local Government	1 12	2 0
...'s The Natural Budget: the National Taxes, and Rates.. ..	1 12	2 0
... The Poor Law	1 12	2 0
... The State in Relation to Labour ..	1 12	2 0
...'s The State and the Church	1 12	2 0
Walpole's Foreign Relations	1 12	2 0
Amos's Science of Politics	2 8	2 12
Connell's The Economic Revolution of India...	2 12	3 0
S. Ballantine's Experiences. Cheap Edn. ..	1 4	1 8
Morley's Universal Library:—Sheridan's Plays; Plays from Moliere, Goethes, Faust, Chronicles of the Cid, Rabelais' Gargantua, &c., The Prince, by Machiavelli, each ..	0 8	0 10
Whately's Principles of Logic	0 8	0 8
Sidgwick's Political Economy	0 8	0 8
The Priest in Absolution	0 10	0 11
The High Church Confessional	0 10	0 11
Steel's The Priest in the Confessional ..	0 10	0 11
The Priest, The Woman, and the Confessional, by P. Chiniquy	0 10	0 11
Besant's Marriage as it was, as it is, and as it should be	0 9	0 10
Carpenter's Energy in Nature	1 12	2 0
Mark Twain's The Stolen White Elephant, &c	3 12	4 0
Do. Life on the Mississippi	3 12	4 0
Do. Tramp Abroad	3 12	4 0
Illustrated London News, Almanac for 1884 ..	0 10	0 11
Cassell's Almanac for 1884	0 5	0 6
Bow Bell's Almanac for 1884	0 5	0 6
CHRISTMAS PRIZE BOOKS.		
Rousselet's India and its Native Princes, with 317 illustrations and 6 maps ..	21 0	23 0
Do. do. abridged Edn. ..	8 0	8 12
Tennyson's Poetical Works, 13 Vols. in case ..	10 8	11 4
Shakespeare's Works, 3 Vols., Cassell's Edn.	21 0	24 0
National Portrait Gallery, 4 Vols.	25 0	28 0
International do. 2 Vols. ..	12 8	14 0
Lane's Thousand and One Nights, 3 Vols. ..	11 4	12 8
Cassell's History of India, 2 Vols.	9 0	10 0
Do. Russo-Turkish War, 2 Vols	9 0	10 0
Do. Heroes of Britain, 2 Vols.	9 0	10 0
Every Girl's Annual, 1884..	3 0	3 4
Pouchett's The Universe	3 12	4 4
Popular Scientific Recreation	3 12	4 4
Every Boy's Annual, 1884	3 3	3 4
Boy's Own Annual, 1883	3 12	4 4
Girl's Own Annual, 1883	3 12	4 4
Young Ladies' Book	3 0	3 4
Children's Friend, 1883, P. Cover ..	0 14	1 0
" " cloth gilt ..	1 8	1 10
Family Friend, " P. C. ..	0 14	1 0
" " cloth gilt ..	1 8	1 10
Child's Companion " P. C. ..	0 14	1 0
" " cloth gilt ..	1 8	1 10
Friendly Visitor " P. C. ..	0 14	1 0
Little Wide-awake " cloth gilt ..	1 12	2 0
" " cloth gilt ..	2 12	3 0
Little Folks " P. cover ..	1 12	2 0
" " cloth gilt ..	1 12	2 0
Chatter-Box " cloth gilt ..	2 12	3 0
" " cloth ..	1 4	1 6
Natural History Album, colored .. each	1 4	1 6
Nursery Album for Children, Colrd ..	1 4	1 6
Books in Words of One Syllable .. each		
Sandford and Merton, Evenings at Home, Swiss Family Robinson, Robinson Crusoe, Renard the Fox, Child's First Lesson Book.		
Infant's Magazine, for 1883, P. C. ..	0 14	1 0
" " cloth gilt ..	1 8	1 10
Don Quixote, large Edn." Illustrated by Dore.	7 8	8 4
Beeton's Needle Work	3 12	4 2
Biographical Sketches of the Queens of England, with 31 highly finished Portraits on Steel	10 8	11 4
Indian Pictures, drawn with Pen and Pencil.	4 4	4 8
English "	4 4	4 8
Little Folk's Picture Album	2 8	2 12
" Gallery	2 8	2 12
Great Wonders of the World	1 4	1 6
World of Wit and Humour	3 12	4 2
World of Wonders	3 12	4 2
Every Boy's Book	4 4	4 10
Cassell's Book Sports	3 12	4 2
Many Thoughts of Many Minds, 2 vols ..each	6 4	6 12
Noble Thoughts of Noble Language	5 4	5 12

Bombay, 18th December, 1883.

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

PERFECT FILTRATION.

TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.

BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.

FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

One important point to which attention is invited in the character of these waters is their

SUPERIOR PURITY.

THE Company have in operation what is without doubt the very best system of filtration and charcoal treatment, rendering the water for potable purposes *absolutely pure*. Their bottle-cleaning arrangements embrace special machinery for securing final *purity* before filling.

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash-water (British Pharmacopœia)	
Aërated-water (Eau de Seltz of the Cafés).	
Medicinal Soda-water (British Pharmacopœia)	" 1 0
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	
Tonic-water ...	All of superior quality
Ginger-ale	and delicate flavour. " 1 0
Gingerade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	" 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED a NATIVE SUB-INSPECTOR at a Salary of Rupees 15 per mensem. Must be under thirty years of age, and able to read and write English well.

Apply to the ACTING HEALTH OFFICER.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Acting Health Officer.

Bombay, 16th December, 1883.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against or indebted to or holding property belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM HORMSON are required to hand over such property to the undersigned. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. Claims received after that period will not be recognized.

F. PLACE, I. G. Dockyard.

Bombay, 19th December, 1883.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of TULSIDAS MANCHARAM SHAW, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST WEDNESDAY in January next is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a first dividend of five and three quarters per cent.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1883.

C. W. L. JACKSON, Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 13th day of December, 1883.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held THIS DAY, at 3-30 p.m., when the business, of which notice has been given to members, will be brought forward.

The Attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, December 19, 1883.

MACKIE AND CO.'S WHISKY.

WE have just received a small Consignment of this celebrated WHISKY. It is very well known in regimental messes and Government House, Calcutta.

Very old Special.....Rs. 25-8 per dozen.
Very old Laphroay..... " 22-8 per dozen.

Sample bottle can be had at the same rate.

A Trial is Solicited.

MORENAS AND CO.,
15, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are with all latest improvements, including self-winding patent winders, and the most valuable trifle action movement. Price lists post free. The SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S Chief Office in India, 5, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, lays, and is always on hand at Civil Prices, a most comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

COME and VISIT BARTON and CO.'S GIGANTIC XMAS TREE, Now Ready.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Chemists, Druggists, and General Merchants.

XMAS TREE TOYS, XMAS GOODS, XMAS SWEETS, XMAS BISCUITS, XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS in great varieties.—BARTON CRACKERS, PICNIC and DINNER PARTY CRACKERS, &c., &c.—BARTON and Co. Limited, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

COME and VISIT BARTON and CO.'S XMAS GOODS of the Latest Novelties.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Chemists, Druggists, and General Merchants, to be presented to the Children accompanying their Parents to visit our Christmas Grand Show Room,—BARTON and Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR the Convenience of the PUBLIC we will keep our SHOW-ROOM OPEN till 9-30 p.m.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Chemists, Druggists, and General Merchants.

NOVELTY ! ! ! Electric Toys—Capital Xmas Presents, Amusing and Instructive. Prices moderate. STEWARD & Co., 7, Church-gate-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a nearly new single barrel breech-loading RIFLE, with three hundred rounds of ball cartridges. Price Rs. 60. Apply "E. J. H.," care of this paper.

FOUND a large sized white BULL-TERRIER. If not claimed within seven days from date will be sold to defray expenses. "R.," care of this office.

APPLES, Grapes, Cob-nuts, Walnuts, Chestnuts, &c., in prime condition. Apply GREEN & READ, Dining Rooms, Apollo-bunder.

WANTED, a CLERK practically acquainted with BOOK-KEEPING. Apply to "B," care of this paper, stating salary required.

PERRIER JOUET'S "FIRST QUALITY" "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE. Quarts Rs. 48, pints Rs. 26 per dozen cash. Apply to LYON & Co.

LECTURE.—To-day's Scepticism and how to meet it: by Rev. W. Bell, M.A., Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo-bunder, Friday, 21st instant, 8-30 p.m. All are invited.

WANTED, experienced SURVEYORS, who have some knowledge of Masonry work. Apply to Mr. Earnest E. Sawyer, Chief Engineer and Agent, W. I. P. Ry. Co., Ld., Marmagao.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of Black and Dark Blue Coatings, Black and Dark Blue West of England Cloth, very suitable for dress, morning and visiting suits. Apply to Y.A. LACKA and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET'S RESERVE CUVEE "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE as supplied to the Byculla, Bombay, and Royal Bombay Yacht Clubs, Bombay, and to the Club of Western India, Poona. Magnums Rs. 108, quarts Rs. 54, pints Rs. 29 per dozen CASH. Apply to LYON & Co.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4- per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

125° and 150° Fire-test KEROSINE-OIL for SALE. Apply to THARIA TOPAN, or the GODOWN-KEEPER, at Mazagon.

£6 000 000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,400,000.

GLOVES.—Ladies' Tan Driving Gloves, Rs. 3-4 for 2 buttons, Gent's Tan Gloval, Rs. 3-8 for 2 buttons. These are soft and fresh. Just arrived.—Badham, Pile and Co., Limited.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WEDDING and Birth-day presents. An inspection is invited, of the magnificent stock of Silver and Electro-plated goods in new designs.—Fernandes and Co., Chemists.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

NEW ARRIVALS.—Gent's Linen Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Neckties, Braces, Shooting-hats, Helmets, Fez Hats in all shapes and qualities. John Mahomed & Co., 15, Meadow-st.

REAL TURKISH CIGARETTE of superior quality and exquisite flavour. Fresh arrival ex s. s. Brindisi, in boxes of 500. Price Rs. 12-8.—M. MONDOLFO and Co.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN, salary Rs. 80 per mensem. Application, with copies of testimonials, to be made to the STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar, Kathiawar.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Mr. J. Roscher's household furniture, carriage and horse, Piano, real porcelain breakfast and dinner sets, glassware, &c. THURSDAY, 20th instant. 153, Nepean Sea-road.

HIGH FLASHING KEROSINE-OIL, "Snowflake" brand, 150° test, price Rs. 5 per case with patent high screw tops. A small consignment recently arrived. Apply GODOWNKEEPER, Messrs. WALLACE & Co.

INDIAN JEWELLERY AND SHAWLS.—Good selection of Indian Foolkaries for Purdah, Old curiosities, Indian and Persian, Joypur Enamelled and Jem Jewellery and Silver Work of all kinds HURJEE MULL and Co., next to SOUNDY and Co.

PEARSE'S TASTEFULLY ORNAMENTED CHRISTMAS CAKES are now on view at 22, Apollo-street.

THE YEAR'S WORK OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE following are the chief items from the Annual Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to be presented at the annual meeting this afternoon :—

Your Committee have the honour to report to the members of the Chamber on the principal topics which have engaged their attention during the official year just closed.

GRAIN RATES FROM AGRA AND DELHI TO BOMBAY.

Our predecessors in office were engaged during the whole of last year in a continuous correspondence upon the subject of the injustice done to this Port by the high rates charged on these lines as compared with those of the East Indian Railway. The last communication of importance made by the Chamber was dated the 1st of July, 1882, and that remonstrance was, on the 22nd idem, forwarded by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India with a letter strongly supporting the position taken up by the Chamber. When your Committee took office no reply to that communication had been received, and in the meantime high, nearly prohibitive, rates were still charged, and consequently no wheat was being received from the districts of North-Western India.

Your Committee, therefore, on the 19th of February, again reminded His Excellency the Governor in Council that no reply, although anxiously awaited for months past by the mercantile community, had yet been given by the Government of India to His Excellency's representations. They at the same time suggested that, as an early settlement of the question was, in the interest of the trade, most desirable, they would consider a differential rate between Delhi and the two ports of one anna per maund in favour of Calcutta admissible, it being understood that, at whatever rate per maund the carriage of grain from Delhi to Calcutta might be fixed, the rate from Delhi to Bombay, *viâ* Rajputana, should be fixed at one anna per maund higher. This differential rate would more than cover the difference in the cost of fuel on the two lines, and would remove the specific objection taken by the Government of India to the principle of the equalization of rates. Your Committee at the same time took the opportunity to suggest that many advantages would accrue to the public if the management of the Rajputana State Railway were made over to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, but His Excellency in Council believed the management of the Rajputana Railway to be both economical and efficient, and, if the through rates were regulated in accordance with the principles laid down by Government, he saw no reason why the present arrangement should fail to give satisfaction to the public.

The discussion was at last brought to a satisfactory conclusion by the Government of India who, in their letter, dated 2nd March to the Government of Bombay, fully explained the principles on which, in their opinion, railway rates and fares should be regulated, decided to reduce the through rates between Delhi and Bombay to 11 annas for wheat and 11½ annas for other grains and seeds of the same class, other stations being treated proportionally. His Excellency the Governor-General added that the opportunity might be taken to abolish the restriction of the minimum load to which the through rates would apply. The Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company having concurred in these reductions, they came into force on the 1st of May last.

The reduction has already resulted in a large increase of traffic as will be seen from the following comparative statement showing the quantity of wheat received at Bombay by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway *viâ* Sabarmatti (through traffic) in the months of May, June, July, August, September and October, in the last three years :—

	Cwts. 1883.	Cwts. 1882.	Cwts. 1881.
May	196,768	35,864	54,762
June	204,014	97,113	33,395
July	*86,105	60,871	9,606
August	383,991	44,369	5,033
September	170,293	9,059	†51,891†
October	180,223	10,951	†50,424†

GRAIN RATES OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

This important subject has more or less occupied the attention of your Committee during the whole of the year. The rates were, it will be remembered, raised on 1st May, 1881; but, owing to special circumstances, they had no immediate effect in arresting or stopping the trade. During 1882, however, the position of the trade had very much altered, and the adverse effect of the enhanced rates had become very apparent. The Committee, therefore, addressed two letters, dated respectively the 9th June and 12th July, to the Agent of the Railway Company on the subject.

These letters having elicited no reply, your Committee, on the 19th April last, again wrote to the Agent. They pointed out that, since July, 1882, the falling-off in the arrivals of wheat at Bombay by the G. I. P. Railway had continued; that the cheapness of prices which had resulted from good harvests last year in Europe and America, had resulted in a great curtailment of business, and that the Indian cultivators had again largely resorted to storing their grain, complaining that the prices offered were so low that they could not afford to pay the high charges for carriage to the port of Bombay. Recent experience seemed to have established the fact that the Company's grain rates were absolutely in themselves greater than these articles of export could bear in ordinary times, and that it was only when an occasional, exceptional, demand sprang up, in consequence of scarcity of the harvests in Europe and America, that supplies were brought in quantity to the port for shipment. The extended cultivation of wheat in the Central Provinces principally owed its origin to the demand which arose on account of the famine in Southern India, and it seemed to your Committee not improbable that if the present G. I. P. rates were maintained, they could only lead to a serious contraction of the acreage under wheat cultivation, in the provinces served by the Company, to the benefit of the through route to Kurrachee, *viâ* Lahore, by the Indus Valley, Punjaub Northern and Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways, had already become apparent in the extraordinary increase in the exports of wheat from that Port. From 22,357 cwts., the exports in the year ending 31st March, 1879, they had risen to 2,739,633 cwts. in 1883.

The Agent of the Railway Company in a communication to the Chamber, dated 2nd August, 1882, remarked that a reference to the Government analytical returns of railway working for the year 1881, would show that, at the rates then existing, the grain traffic did not pay its share of the guarantee. But he observed that, in framing their rates, the Railway Company had adopted the principle that each particular rate should contribute a certain amount of profit, without reference to the nature and circumstances of traffic, such as the rate being only indirectly remunerative by filling rolling-stock which would otherwise run empty, or being likely to create new traffic by encouraging industry and cultivation, then that the principle was in itself erroneous, that it was contrary to the practice of railway management in Great Britain and America, and that it was entirely opposed to the policy which the Government had in view in sanctioning the construction of the G. I. P. and other Indian lines, that they should serve to multiply produce and increase the national wealth. The principles, according to which railway rates and fares should be regulated, were fully explained in the letter addressed by the Government of India to the Government of Bombay, dated 2nd March, 1883. The enunciation of these principles had been received with great satisfaction by the Chamber; if they were put in practice, they would, there could be little doubt, have a very beneficial effect on the country, and on the commerce of India, while the Railway Company itself would, by the increase of traffic induced by the lower rates, benefit in the long run financially.

The Government of India had, from 1st May, 1883, reduced the rate from Delhi to Bombay to 11 annas a maund; which would enable wheat to be delivered in London at a reduction of 1s. 6d. per quarter; and the Committee hoped that the Board of Directors would be induced to adopt a similar liberal policy, for they believed that it was only by a reduction of the G. I. P. rates to a point which would lead to, to stimulate cultivation and trade in ordinary times, that the export of Indian wheat, in the face of the many disadvantages which it laboured under in the English and Continental markets, was likely to be maintained.

It was not until the 4th of June, 1883, that the Chamber received from the Railway Company a copy of a letter, dated 20th April, which had been addressed by the Board of Directors to the Under-Secretary of State for India, with reference to a communication received by the Secretary of State from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the rates charged on Indian Railways for the conveyance of wheat and seeds. The Agent in forwarding this letter observed that this expression of the Board's views answered in effect the letter from the Committee of the Chamber of the 19th April last, and previous communications; and he took the opportunity of informing the Chamber that wheat and other grains had, during the previous few weeks, been offered at the stations for transport to Bombay in quantities beyond the engine-power at his command to move without some detention.

On receiving this communication, your Committee appointed a Special Sub-committee of members interested in the wheat trade to consider the letter addressed by the Board to the Under-Secretary of State, and the Agent's intimation as to the deficiency of the Company's rolling-stock, and to prepare a reply thereto. The Special Sub-committee consisted of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, and Messrs. Mowas, W. Lang, Fazlbhai, Steiner, and L. R. W. Forrest; and the reply which they had prepared was approved and sent to the Railway Company on the 17th October. In it, your Committee observed that the general import of the letter addressed by the Board of Directors to the Under-Secretary of State was apparently intended to show that India was incapable of supplying any considerable proportion of the wants of Europe; that the condition of Indian wheat was inferior; and that reduced rates of carriage would neither increase the export, nor overcome the irregularity of supply; that a number of propositions were advanced in support of this contention, nearly every one of which would furnish a strong argument for the contrary view, while the estimates of the cost of production of wheat, and of the cost of transporting it from the railway stations their rates, were so erroneous and misleading that the Committee colud only express their regret that, with the facilities which the Railway Company possessed, both in India and London, for procuring accurate information, they had not obtained it, before publishing their letter; and that no allusion whatever was made in the letter to the utter insufficiency of the rolling-stock with which the line was furnished, and to the line being frequently blocked with grain which they were unable to carry, the Company being thus enabled to continue earning unduly large profits at the expense of the trade, which had for years been struggling for existence, and which, as Indian wheat was becoming better known and appreciated, would, with proper and reasonable facilities, assume far greater proportions than at present. After discussing each of the paragraphs of the letter in detail, the Committee concluded by urging that the doubling of the line from Bhosawal to Nagpore, and wherever else necessary, should be immediately proceeded with, and that what additional rolling-stock might be necessary to cope not only with the present but with the greatly increased wheat traffic which might reasonably be expected hereafter, should be ordered and supplied as soon as practicable, and that these works be at once carried out in order that the trade might derive the earliest and fullest possible benefit from the important and most desirable schemes of extension which had been brought forward. And that while the line was thus being put into a state of thorough efficiency, the Company would now and hereafter abandon their present illiberal policy, by granting such facilities as they could to the wheat trade, by abolishing every reason the G. I. P. line to London, on which the Directors principally justified their refusal to reduce friction on small consignments, and reducing their rates to a point which would enable the trade to compete with other countries, and so ensure a larger and more regular export in future.

No reply has yet been received to this communication, but certain reductions in their grain rates, to take effect from 1st November, 1883, have been announced by the Railway Company. The Committee have intimated to the Company that they cannot look with satisfaction on any rates for the carriage of wheat which are higher than those on the S. P. and D. Railway, and that, in the meantime, as, in the recent reductions, the rates from some of the best wheat-producing districts were either left untouched, or fixed at rates higher than those in force previously to 1st May, 1881, they hoped that the Company would, at an early date, be able to extend the reductions to these stations also.

THE INDIAN WHEAT TRADE.

An able and interesting pamphlet, entitled "The Influence on English Trade and American Protection by the Development of India," which had been published at Calcutta, was forwarded to the Chamber, and received the best attention of your Committee. The questions principally dealt with in this pamphlet were the development of the wheat trade of India by means of cheaply constructed railways, and by the reduction of railway rates to a point that might enable India to compete with America for the wheat supply of Europe on equal terms. Your Committee were of opinion that, if such a policy were adopted by the Government of India, there could be no question that it would result in incalculable benefit to the country. The arguments advanced were chiefly applicable to the wheat trade, but there was not an industry, agricultural or manufacturing, in the general trade of the country, which would not also benefit from the great and rapid expansion that would follow. The total production of wheat in India was, as estimated by good authority, not less than 40 million quarters, the average annual import from all countries into the United Kingdom being only about 11 million quarters; and the total consumption of wheat in India was not large, the bulk of the inhabitants subsisting on cheaper staples. Yet a comparatively small proportion of this large production was, in ordinary times, exported, owing to the difficulty and expense involved in transporting it from the interior to the seaboard. The rates for the carriage of grain, which affected the small native trader, were on the E. I. and the G. I. P. Railways about three times higher than the rates for the carriage of grain in America; and taking these high rates, together with the ruinous cost of carriage for long distances from the wheat fields to the railway stations in the interior, it was not surprising, as the writer justly observed, that India at present succeeded in carrying off only a portion of the English wheat trade at times when prices were ruling the highest, instead of occupying the position she ought of being able to dictate her own prices to America.

A point of great importance referred to in the pamphlet was that Government should consistently reserve to itself the right of fixing absolutely the rates on all lines for the carriage of cheap staples. Government had, it was true, in its contracts with the Guaranteed Companies, reserved the right of fixing the maxima of all rates and fares, and the Government of India, in 1868, declared that such maxima should thenceforth be fixed by Local Governments, that the actual charges within such maxima should be regulated by the Railway Companies, and that the maxima should leave a reasonable margin for the exercise of a discretion by the Companies in varying the working rates, as circumstances might, in their opinion, require. In 1882, the Bombay Government fixed as the maximum rate for food-grain 12 pies per ton per mile, which that the Chamber, in present rates charged by, the view the arbitrary action of the G. I. P. Railway Company in raising their grain rates in May previously, protested against this maximum rate as being unnecessarily and excessively high, and represented that it should be reduced; but the Government of India declined to interfere with the discretionary power vested in the Board of Directors, with the approval of the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

In circulating this pamphlet to leading men in Indian affairs, your Committee had interesting themselves in a scarcity of the harvests in Europe and America, considered that too much importance could not be attached to the existing necessity of largely and speedily extending the system of railway communications throughout the country. It was only by the adoption of such a policy and the application of low carrying rates for goods, particularly grain, that the full development of the natural resources of India, and of her export trade, could be secured, and that she could hope to compete successfully with other countries. The wheat trade of India needed every encouragement while nothing could be more discouraging than the tardy and timid policy of the Government in regard to the construction of railways. In respect to cheap communication between the interior districts and the Coast, it was said that, at the present rate of progress, India was already about a century behind America, and that every day it was getting still further behind. The result of railway construction in India during the last, thirty years was that over ten thousand miles of railway were open, while in America about 105,000 miles were open, in 1881, and during 1882 not less than 18,000 miles of new lines were projected at an outlay of £90,000,000.

Your Committee in their circular touched upon only a few of the many important facts referred to in the pamphlet as accounting for the comparatively backward state of India. With these, and with the remedies suggested, they generally agreed. But the pamphlet abounded with carefully compiled facts and practical suggestions admirably digested, and your Committee commended it to the attentive consideration of all who were interested in the Indian trade, and in the progress of India.

CULTIVATION AND ADMIXTURE OF WHEAT WITH DIRT AND INFERIOR GRAINS.

In various papers issued by Government on this subject, reference was made to the well-known fact that the relatively low price of Indian wheat in the English market was not so much due to its quality, which was generally very good, but to its admixture with dirt and inferior grains, and that this admixture of inferior grains with the wheat was due to the fact that cultivators often grew other grains in the same field as the wheat as a resource in the event of failure of the wheat crop. Your Committee, therefore, represented to Government that, as the trade in Indian wheat was rising to great importance, and as it was most desirable that this practice should be discontinued, and the position of Indian wheat improved in the markets of Europe, Government should order their local officers in all districts where wheat was grown to take whatever steps might be possible to prevent this admixture being resorted to. Copies of this letter were forwarded by Government to the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners of Divisions, with a request that they would communicate the remarks of the Chamber to the Collectors of wheat-producing districts in their respective divisions; and Government desired the Collectors to urge on wheat-growers the importance, in their own interest, of preventing admixture with the wheat of dirt, other grain or other foreign substance, which led to their obtaining for the wheat produced by them a lower price than they might otherwise secure. Your Committee, whilst thanking His Excellency the Governor in Council for his courteous compliance with their request, as it appeared in Government Resolution No. 4734, dated 23rd June last, suggested that a copy of the resolution should also be sent to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, where wheat was produced in large quantities; they also suggested whether it would not have a good effect in improving the cultivation of wheat and preventing the admixture of inferior grains if Government offered through its local officers in the different wheat-growing districts small prizes for the best farmed fields in which no other grains were grown. A further Resolution was passed by Government on the 2nd August, in which His Excellency saw no objection to the course proposed by the Chamber, and at the same time he forwarded a letter received from the Commissioner S. D., No. 1307, dated 6th July, 1883, in which the Chamber would perceive that the Bombay wheats were favourably pronounced upon both as regards their quality and freedom from other grains. Your Committee, having carefully considered the Commissioner's letter, regretted that they could not concur in the views expressed by him on this subject, and that the advices received from the European markets stated that the complaint this year had been that the Bombay wheats had more dirt in them than usual. After entering somewhat at length into the question of the existence of the practices of admixture, your Committee stated that, with the view of improving the cultivation of wheat and preventing admixture, they had already suggested that prizes should be given for the best-farmed fields, but they begged now further to suggest that stringent orders should be given to all subordinate European or native Revenue officers by the various Collectors to make known in every village, either by placard, advertisement or *patkí*, or by personal influence, the advantage to cultivators of reaping pure and unmixed grain, and the advantage of separating at seed time the soft from the hard grains, the white from the red, and of sowing them in separate fields. Your Committee were strongly of opinion that if the seed-grain were carefully selected, and all hard wheat taken out of seed grain intended to be sown for soft wheat, and of all soft grain taken out from what was intended to be hard, the crops would be much less liable to come up mixed. It was a question whether any Government expenditure could be better laid out than in supplying cultivators gratis, for a year or two, with pure soft white, soft red, and hard wheat for sowing: a large amount of pure qualities of each description could be supplied for Rs. 10,000 every year, and the Chamber of Commerce could supply the Bombay Government, in a reasonable time, with quantities of absolutely pure wheat of each description, for distribution to the ryots, if Government would bear the necessary expense of hiring godowns for the purpose, of hiring women for the purpose of picking out all grains of a different description, and of buying the purest lots of wheat, in the first instance, for the operation. Your Committee, therefore, suggested that Government should give Rs. 10,000 for this object in the first year, which the Chamber might supplement from its funds to the extent of, say, Rs. 1,000. In the opinion of your Committee nothing at first but a liberal expenditure of Government money and exercise of influence on the cultivators would work any real improvement, and there was every probability that if the seed grain was not improved within the next year or two, the admixture of hard grain with soft, and red grain with white, and *vice versâ*, would go on increasing, and the seed sown would every year be getting more mixed and more difficult to improve.

The Chamber will learn with great satisfaction that Government, in their Resolution No.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Scale be adopted for this Port, and that the same come into force on 1st January, 1884."

At the special general meeting of members held on the 5th December, 1883, the following additions and alterations were sanctioned by the Chamber :—

ADDITIONS.

	Steamers. To the ton.	Ships. To the ton.
Salt ..... by	{ 28 Indian mds. of 82 2-7 lbs.	28 Indian mds. of 82 2-7 lbs.
Bone Meal and Bone Dust.	20 cwt.	20 cwt.
Buffalo Horns in bundles..	6 cwt.	8 cwt.
Ground-nuts, unshelled ..	6 cwt.	8 cwt.

ALTERATIONS.

	Steamers. To the ton.	Ships. To the ton.
Jowaree, Bajree, and Lang	15 cwt.	20 cwt.
Mussoor (in bags)	20 cwt.	20 cwt.
Mowra Flowers	15 cwt.	20 cwt.
Rice	15 cwt.	20 cwt.

UNIFORM TONNAGE SCALE AT ALL THE INDIAN PORTS.

Further correspondence between the General Shipowners' Society, London, and the Bengal Chamber, and a letter from the former body to the Bombay Chamber, on the subject of an uniform scale for ships and steamers, were considered by your Committee ; but the communications which they had received from the Bengal Chamber on the subject were expressed so strongly as to preclude all hope of any agreement being come to with Calcutta. Your Committee added that, if they saw that the Bengal Chamber were prepared to correct and simplify their scale, no doubt the merchants of Bombay would be willing to join in a movement for securing uniformity at the various Indian ports.

THE PORT TRUST, 1883-84.

The estimates for the year 1883-84 showed a surplus of Rs. 2,34,000, of which Rs. 1,00,000 would be applied towards the Sinking Fund, which would be applicable either for the reduction of capital debt, or for the prosecution of new works for which money would otherwise have to be borrowed. It was suggested that part of the remainder (about half-a-lakh) should be applied in reducing the port dues on shipping. Your Committee having been asked whether they considered this appropriation desirable, or whether they would, instead, recommend the application of the amount towards reducing the rates on any article or articles of export or import, were of opinion that the proposal to reduce the port dues on shipping from 2 annas to 1½ annas per ton was desirable, but they at the same time strongly recommended that these dues should be reduced to one anna per ton now if possible, or as soon as might be considered practicable.

REDUCTION OF PORT DUES.

The Government of Bombay having approved of the proposal of the Port Trustees to reduce the rate of port dues from 2 annas to 1½ annas per ton, desired that the necessary amendment of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, might be made by striking out the words "and not less than 2 annas per ton" in the third column of Schedule I. of the Act. If this were done, Bombay would be in the same position as Calcutta in not being tied down to a minimum rate of port dues. The Government of India considered that there was no doubt as to the expediency of the course proposed, and a Bill amending the Indian Ports Act 1875 was accordingly introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor-General and passed.

THE RATE OF INTEREST PAYABLE BY GOVERNMENT ON THE PORT TRUST DEBT.

In the course of last year the Port Trustees, in anticipation of the interest on their debt being raised in June, 1883, to 4½ per cent., asked Government to assist them with their guarantee in raising money to pay off their debt by means of which they estimated that the revenues of the Trust would be relieved to the extent of Rs. 1,43,000 per annum. The authorities on this side, who were familiar with the peculiar circumstances under which so large a debt had been imposed on the Trust, agreed that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India refused to sanction the proposal. When the Port Trust was formed, the interest on its debt was fixed by Government at 4 per cent. for the first 20 years, which ended on 25th June, 1883 ; and at 4½ per cent. hereafter ; and the Trustees, after the refusal of the Secretary of State had been communicated to them, submitted a proposal that the present rate of interest should be continued for a further period of 10 years, but this the Government of India declined to entertain.

Your Committee also addressed Government on this important subject. After referring to the circumstances under which the Port Trust was formed, and its debt imposed on the trade, they proceeded to express their regret that neither of the proposals of the Port Trustees had been accepted by Government. Their request that Government would assist them with its guarantee in raising a loan to repay their debt to Government would have imposed no additional liability on Government, and no further financial responsibility than what already existed. In regard to the second proposal, which the Governor-General in Council had rejected on the ground that it would be a sacrifice of the imperial revenue to the extent of more than a lakh of rupees, your Committee pointed out that, in the arrangement of the Bombay Port Trust debt, the imperial revenue, that is to say, the general tax-payers, had profited to the extent of about thirty lakhs of rupees at the expense of the local trade of Bombay, and that, had the trade not been arbitrarily burdened to that extent, the high rates, which were now levied to pay interest on the loans, might have been largely reduced, if not entirely abolished, long ago. Your Committee considered that they saw no reason why the Government of India should continue to burden the trade with interest on the debt, while on the other hand it seemed to them to be indisputable that the trade of the Port was fairly entitled to the full benefit of the natural increase which its geographical position, and the opening-up of the country, brought to it. Your Committee concluded by requesting that His Excellency the Governor in Council would kindly forward a copy of their letter to the Government of India. His Excellency, however, regretted that he was unable to meet the wishes of the Chamber in this respect as in view of the very recent decisions on both of these subjects by the authorities above mentioned, His Excellency considered it inexpedient for Government to move further in the matter. Your Committee thereupon forwarded the correspondence direct to the Government of India, respectfully submitting that the Chamber had a right to be heard in a matter of so much importance to the trade of Bombay and upon which the decision lay, not with the Local but with the Supreme Government ; and they hoped that the applications of the Port Trustees might receive the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council. The Government of India, with reference to the main argument of the Chamber that the revenues of the Port were unduly and unfairly burdened by the charge made upon them for the purchase price of the Elphinstone and other properties made over to the Trust when it was constituted, observed that the question had been settled in 1871, after very careful consideration by the Government of India and with the full and willing consent of the Government of Bombay representing the interests of the Port ; and they considered that it could not now be re-opened : that the only question now open to consideration was whether the finances of the Port were in such a condition that the charge for interest was too heavy to be borne at the present time. The Government of India could not admit that this was the case, as the finances of the Port Trust were at present in a very prosperous condition. The Governor-General in Council, therefore, regretted that he could not depart from the decision already arrived at with regard to the rate of interest to be paid by the Port Trust ; and that, in view of the decision of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, he was unable again to recommend that the Provincial Government should guarantee a loan to be raised in the market by the Trust for repaying the debt due to Government.

WORKING OF THE COAL-TRADE ON THE BUNDERS.

The system of work proposed to be followed by the Trustees at the coal-yard at Mallet-bunder was submitted to the Chamber, with a request that they would state whether or not the proposals of the Traffic Manager would suit the views of the Chamber. The papers were submitted to those merchants who were principally interested in the coal trade ; and after further correspondence between the Trustees and the Chamber, your Committee informed the Trustees that the proposal that the landing and delivery of coal be undertaken by the Port Trust, through the medium of a landing contractor, seemed to commend itself to the trade. To carry out this proposal, however, a regular working agreement between the Trustees and those merchants who were prepared to support the proposal would be necessary in which a detailed scheme could be settled.

QUARANTINE IN EGYPT.

On the 15th May last, the following telegram, received from Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, was forwarded to the Chamber by Government :—

"Owing to sudden increase of cholera at Bombay Sanitary Board declared Bombay contaminated and quarantine in proportion to duration of voyage is imposed from to-day according to published regulations."

Your Committee had supposed that the Resolution of the Government of Bombay, dated 6th March, 1882, appointing a permanent Medical Board to report to Government on every Friday, whether the cholera usually to be found in Bombay had assumed an epidemic form, would have induced the International Sanitary Board at Alexandria to defer imposing a vexatious and unnecessary quarantine until the report of the Medical Board had been communicated to them. Your Committee believed that it would then have been found that the amount of cholera which at that time existed in Bombay was not greater than usual at that time of year : that it consisted of a few scattered cases, and that the prevalence of it at the village of Cooria was attributable to local causes which might have been prevented. The measures adopted by the Government, under that Resolution, were sufficient to prevent any possible danger to Egypt from cholera ; but in spite of this the Egyptian Sanitary Board had, on apparently imperfect information, imposed quarantine on vessels coming from Bombay, by which the public would, probably for months, be unnecessarily subjected to an intolerable inconvenience, and the shipowning interest to grievous injury and loss. The effect of the imposition of quarantine would be felt throughout Europe and the East in the detention of Mail and other steamers, and in the vexatious and expensive hindrances and regulations to which vessels were subjected. Pilots were not permitted to come on board the vessels, but proceeding ahead in tugs, hired at exorbitant prices, misled the vessels on to the banks and shoals. Your Committee observed that quarantine was imposed or removed by the International Sanitary Board at Alexandria, and it was impossible to exaggerate the loss of time and money which had arisen from the action of this Board, which was apparently an irresponsible body composed of delegates sent from various countries. Upwards of 80 per cent. of the traffic of the Canal belonged to Great Britain ; and your Committee respectfully suggested whether, as the only means of removing the vexatious and unnecessary restrictions which were constantly imposed on the trade of India, endeavours might not be made by Her Majesty's Government to procure the abolition of the International Sanitary Board and the transference of its functions direct to the Egyptian Government, who doubtless would deal with all questions affecting the public health of Egypt from purely sanitary considerations. The medical profession were of opinion that free pratique could be given to all ships arriving at Suez from Bombay with a clean bill of health during the whole voyage ; that the period during which cholera lay latent in the system was so short that there was not the least danger of its being introduced by passengers, and that, in fact, no instances were known in which cholera had been so introduced from India to Egypt. Your Committee, therefore, protested against the imposition of this vexatious and unnecessary quarantine and further expressed their earnest hope that His Excellency the Governor in Council would by incessant remonstrance with the Egyptian authorities, and by urgent representations to the Government of India, and Her Majesty's Government, do all that lay in his power to procure its immediate removal, and so put a stop to the inconvenience and loss which the public and the shipowners must suffer, and that, as time was a great object, he would kindly telegraph his representations to these authorities. Your Committee further despatched the following telegram to the London Chamber of Commerce :—"Please urge Lord Granville to press Egyptian authorities to remove quarantine Suez Canal. Restrictions vexatious, unnecessary. Public health Bombay perfectly good."

His Excellency the Governor in Council, in acknowledging the receipt of this letter, stated that the reports of the Medical Board at Bombay were telegraphed every week to the British Consul at Alexandria, and that an emphatic protest against the imposition of quarantine had already been made by the Bombay Government. He further stated that a copy of the Chamber's letter had been forwarded to the Government of India with an intimation that His Excellency the Governor in Council entirely concurred in the view therein stated that the returns of cholera in the city and island of Bombay did not show no alarming increase or symptoms of an epidemic character, and trusted that Her Majesty's Government would, without delay, be moved to insist on the removal of a wholly unnecessary interference with trade ; and the Government of India in their despatch to the Secretary of State, dated 15th June last, transmitting copies of the letter from the Bombay Government and of the remonstrance from the Chamber, stated that the action of the Egyptian Sanitary Board appeared to them to have been in this case even more than usually hasty and ill-considered, and they trusted that early measures might be taken either to reform the constitution of the Board or to limit the powers of that body. A telegram, dated 5th July, was received from Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, stating that vessels could pass the Canal without communication in particular at present admitted such vessels provided it was conclusively proved that there had been no communication whatever ; and that Malta would not receive them in pratique.

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF OF MOZAMBIQUE.

In March last the Government of Bombay forwarded to the Chamber copies of certain papers regarding a modification recently made in the existing Customs Tariff of Mozambique, which would sensibly affect the trade carried on by Bombay with that colony, and requested that Government might be favoured with the views of the Chamber on the subject, after consultation with the principal firms interested in the trade of Mozambique. On receiving this communication, your Committee forwarded the papers to the Millowners' Association, intimating that the alteration was principally directed against Indian manufactured goods and yarns, and that this had probably arisen from the fact that spinning and weaving factories were now being established in Portugal to which Mozambique belonged. Your Committee further suggested that if the Millowners' Association took the matter up they might either address Government direct on the subject, or, if they thought fit to address the Chamber on their behalf, the Chamber would be happy to forward their representation to Government.

From the papers received it appeared that Article 41 of the existing Tariff was substituted by the following :—

Article 41.—All goods coming from Foreign Ports will pay the duties laid down in the respective tables, subject to the following exception :—

Exception.—All merchandise similar to that of European manufacture coming from any Foreign Ports of Asia or Africa shall pay a duty of 20 per cent. in addition to those laid down in the Tariff.

Article 41.—Goods coming from Portugal, the adjacent islands and the Portuguese Indian possessions, and of national manufacture, shall pay only 60 per cent. of the duties laid down in the Tariff, excepting powder, arms, and spirits, which shall pay full duty.

Exception.—Cotton or woollen or linen textures of Portuguese manufacture, which shall be free of all

The effect of the additional duty of 20 per cent. which the modification in the Tariff imposed only on Indian cotton manufactures imported into Mozambique, and not on the cotton manufactures imported from England, America, and other countries, was to give a bounty to furnish the trade.

The Millowners' Association addressed a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy, in which they earnestly hoped that His Excellency would urge the Government of India, and, if necessary, Her Majesty's Government, to make such remonstrances with the Government of Portugal as would induce them to cancel the proposed modification of the Tariff : and this memorial having been sent in to the Chamber, your Committee, who concurred generally in the views therein set forth, requested that His Excellency the Governor in Council would kindly forward if for the immediate and favourable consideration of the Government of India. Further communications received from Government intimated that the Portuguese Government had refused to assent to the alterations proposed by the Government of Mozambique.

PROPOSED NEW SUEZ CANAL.

On the 17th July last, a telegram was received from London Chamber of Commerce, stating that commercial opinion in England was strongly opposed to the Suez Canal proposals of the Government, and that British interests were insufficiently protected, and requested the opinion of the Chamber by telegraph. The following reply was immediately despatched by wire :—

"British Government proposals not clearly understood here. Chamber not opposed to any arrangement providing for prompt and substantial reduction of rates and for British Government control proportionate to British interests. No other satisfactory."

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

This Bill, which proposed to modify the existing law and remove the present bar upon the investment of Native Magistrates in the interior with powers over European British subjects, was, in the early part of this year, introduced into the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General of India.

Your Committee deemed it advisable that, in a measure affecting a large and important section of the population, the opinion of the Chamber should be taken ; and a special general meeting of the members of the Chamber was therefore called, on the 6th March last, to consider the provisions of the Bill. At this meeting the following resolutions were passed almost unanimously, there being only three native members dissentients :—

1. That, in the opinion of this meeting, the Bill for the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, is, under existing circumstances, uncalled for, and ought not to have been introduced without first eliciting the opinions of the non-official classes whom the proposed change in the administration of the law will affect.

2. That the following members of the Chamber, namely, the Chairman of the Chamber, Mr. M. Mowat, the Hon'ble W. M. Macaulay, Messrs. Bythell, Russell, L. R. W. Forrest and Blascheck, be appointed a Sub-committee with power to add to their number, to prepare a memorial to the Viceroy, praying that His Excellency may be pleased to abandon the proposed alteration in the law.

A memorial was prepared accordingly and forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy through the Local Government. Your Committee need hardly add that the Bill, which is still before the Council of the Governor-General, has been condemned throughout the country, by large majorities of the classes whom it would affect.

JAIL MANUFACTURES.

A representation was made to the Chamber that efforts were being made to obtain a reconsideration of the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 22nd September, 1882, which treated of the principles which ought to regulate the action of Government in this country in the matter of jail manufactures. The Resolution referred to was accepted as a very satisfactory solution of the question how far the jail factories of India might be permitted to compete with private manufacturing industries, and the principles laid down in it were everywhere received with approval by the mercantile and trading interests of the country. The Resolution aimed at reducing the competition to a minimum, and considering the importance of removing all obstacles to the spontaneous development of manufacturing industries in India, the Committee believed that it would be nothing short of a misfortune to the country if any deviation from the terms or spirit of it were authorized. Your Committee accordingly addressed Government on the subject, expressing their hope that, should the question come before Government, His Excellency might be pleased to uphold the policy of the Government of India as enunciated in the Resolution above mentioned ; and requesting that a copy of their letter might be forwarded to the Government of India.

WATER SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

The attention of your Committee having been drawn to the proposals contained in the statement of extraordinary municipal expenditure recently issued, they thought it desirable to submit to the Municipal Commissioner their opinion that the city required a much larger supply of water than it now possessed, and that as any large and comprehensive scheme would take years to complete, the Commissioner's proposals to augment the present supply as far as practicable, without loss of time, had their approval, and they added that, as soon as more water was available, the Fire Brigade should be materially strengthened.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

A memorial, addressed by the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce to H. s Excellency the Viceroy praying for the re-opening of the overland postal line between Bombay and Kurrachee *viâ* Ahmedabad and Hyderabad (Sind), was forwarded by that body to the Chamber with a request that it would co-operate with them in furthering their proposal. It appeared that the Government of Bombay in its Resolution of 12th January, 1883, was of opinion that it was expedient, for reasons postal and political, to maintain the present subsidised line between Bombay, Kurrachee, and the Persian Gulf, but thought that a higher rate of speed should be maintained between Bombay and Kurrachee, and that, unless this was satisfactorily provided for, the second weekly steamer between Bombay and Kurrachee should not be subsidised. These postal arrangements proposed for Sind were considered by the Kurrachee Chamber to be most unfavourable. They thought that it would be more for the general interest of that Port if it were placed in daily communication with Bombay, even at the sacrifice of the second mail-steamer, and that the daily overland service between Bombay and Kurrachee should, on the expiry of the existing mail contracts, be resumed. On this opinion your Committee concurred with the exception of the suggestion to withdraw the subsidy to the bi-weekly steamer, which they would like to see still continued. The opinion of the Kurrachee Chamber, as representing the mercantile community, that the land postal line should be re-established, was supported by other public bodies in that city, as well as by the Collector of the district, and by all those to whom regular postal communication with the Presidency was an object ; and your Committee ventured to express their hope that the great and increasing importance to which the Port of Kurrachee had now attained, might induce His Excellency the Governor in Council to reconsider the subject, and obtain for it the boon of a regular daily service, by the restoration of the overland line. The Government of India, to whom these representations were referred, stated that statistics, expressly taken for the purpose of ascertaining if the expenditure to be incurred would be covered by the receipts from the land line *viâ* Sirsgam, had shown that the correspondence affected did not warrant the large expenditure involved in the re-establishment of the line, and the Government of India concurred with the Bombay Government in regarding the restoration of the Sirsgam line as inexpedient. With regard to the dissatisfaction expressed by the Government of Bombay with the existing sea-service, the Government of India pointed out that, while the present contract provided a speed of 9 miles an hour, the tenders for the new sea-service contemplated a speed of 10 knots an hour for the direct service between Kurrachee and Bombay, and 9 knots an hour for the second weekly steamer that had the option of calling at the chief intermediate ports.

PROPOSED LINE OF RAILWAY FROM GODRA TO RUTLAM.

The Chamber, in September 1881, submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council the great benefit that would accrue to the trade of Western India from the construction of a broad-gauge line from Godra to Rutlam and from Rutlam to Gwalior. From the correspondence which subsequently passed, the Chamber learned that His Excellency had recommended the survey between Godra and Rutlam, but that he considered the proposal, as regarded the extension from Rutlam to Gwalior to be not one to be accepted ; and that that Government had been requested, and had, but added, with regard to the junction between Godra and Rutlam, that a further communication would be made to His Excellency after the opinion of the Governor-General's Agent, Central India, had been received. Your Committee subsequently recorded the Chamber that the Government of India had intimated that, after a careful review of the facts and circumstances, they had finally decided not to sanction the proposal to construct a line by the railway between Godra and Rutlam. Your Committee, however, were gratified to learn that, at the request of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, His Excellency had been pleased again to urge upon the Government of India the desirability of the survey being undertaken. The time which had elapsed since the Chamber's suggestion in 1881 was submitted, had enabled the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company to ascertain the character of the traffic on the extension from Pali to Godra, and the direction of the districts from which the traffic came. A statement furnished by the Company showed that a large proportion of the traffic came from districts eastward of Godra, and that, notwithstanding the difficulties of transit over tracts through which good road-accommodation was very limited before the railway station was reached, there had already been a large increase in the traffic in the import of some of the most important articles. These results seemed to your Committee to prove that the extension of the railway from Godra to Rutlam would not only open a direction in the Company's line and enlarge the volume of their trade, and that the net revenue, which would be derived from the extension, would yield a fair return on the capital expended ; but the development, in those districts would probably be followed by a large local traffic, the receipts from the through traffic would also, there was reason to believe, be considerable, to say nothing of the facilities for the export of cotton, grown up of the districts themselves, and of direct communication between Central India, Guzerat, and Kathiawar.

EXTENSION OF THE BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY THROUGH TO GWALIOR AND CAWNPORE.

Your Committee addressed a memorial to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, pointing out the great benefit which would be derived by the country from the construction of this line on the broad gauge ; and praying that his lordship might be pleased to accord his immediate sanction to it. The line between Bhopal and Cawnpore would, as shown by the Government of India, if carried *viâ* Mhow, Hanipur and Tehree, act as a protective line to Indian railways which were subject to periodical drought ; and the Government of Bombay considered that it would be preferable to any other line intended to shorten the railway route between Bombay and the Great Provinces. The Agent, Governor-General for Central India, had declared that the scheme was one which, after the fullest consideration and consultation with all the authorities connected with that part of India, he had accepted and adopted as an absolutely indispensable line for opening out that most important province ; that the country which it would open out from Bhopal to Gwalior was, in the lower portions, exceedingly rich and well peopled, and certainly there were no great difficulties in the way of railway construction ; that in the neighbourhood of Bhopal and Bhilsa the production of wheat was so enormous in good years that it lay rotting on the ground because there were no means of exportation ; and he believed that, above Bhilsa, and between Jhansi and Gwalior which he knew well, the country was fertile and populous. While we had thus the united testimony of the highest authorities in India to the expediency of this scheme as a protective, and locally reproductive, work, your Committee urged, in addition to the reasons already mentioned, the further development of the Indian wheat trade, which, notwithstanding the competition of America, Russia, and other countries, was now assuming great imperial proportions. Your Committee believed that India could, with proper and adequate railway facilities, supply the whole of the wheat required by England, as well as a large quantity now required by the Continent, and that it was incumbent on the Government to develop these capabilities by means of largely extended railway communications, which augmented the land revenue, and at the same time promoted the best interests of the people and of commerce. As the Government of India recognized more fully the advisability of increased railway communications, and the proposed line was of very great importance, it would sooner or later be made ; and your Committee believed there were no serious obstacles to its construction, which could not long ere this have been removed.

THE NAGPUR-BENGAL RAILWAY.

A correspondence between the Government of India and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the question of railway communication between the Central Provinces and Bengal came to your Committee for your Committee, who were of opinion that the early construction of a line on the broad gauge connecting Nagpur with Calcutta, while it would be of great benefit to Bengal and the country generally, would be of the utmost importance to this Presidency, and particularly to the Port of Bombay. Your Committee considered that the weight of argument was in favour of the Sitarampore route, and was sufficient to justify Government in taking up and carrying through that project first. Your Committee urged strongly upon the Government that this line should be constructed on the broad gauge, and they hoped that the Government of India would not permit the error which was made in constructing the Rajputana-Malwa line from the Sabarmati to Agra and Delhi on the narrow gauge to be repeated in this case, and the permanent interests of the country to be partially sacrificed to the views entertained in some quarters that there would be a saving in the first cost of the line, if made on the narrow gauge and therefore that would be more expedient to construct it on the narrow than on the broad gauge. The exigencies of the Indian wheat export trade required the wheat to be hurried down to the port of shipment before the S.-W. Monsoon set in, so that it might arrive in England before the harvests in Europe were reaped ; and the delays and expense which were experienced at the transhipping station, where there was a break of gauge, and which in ordinary times were serious enough, become ruinous to the trade by the desertion of labourers from epidemics, or for more profitable work in the districts, or by their refusal to work from sickness or other causes. Your Committee, after entering into the details of the scheme, expressed a hope that the line between Nagpur-Bengal would be constructed at an early date on the broad gauge, and that the present Nagpur-Chattisgarh line, or any portion of it which might form part of the Nagpur-Bengal scheme, would be taken up and reconstructed on the broad gauge, and they further hoped that the views of the Chamber on this important subject might commend themselves to HE. the Governor in Council, and that he would be pleased to forward a copy of their letter to the Government of India, with an expression of his approval and support.

THE JHANSI-MANICKPORE RAILWAY.

This scheme has also engaged the attention by your Committee, who were of opinion that it should be constructed on the broad gauge. It was a line which had been recommended by the Famine Commission, but your Committee believed that it would also be a remunerative work, as the country in favourable seasons yielded luxuriant crops of cereals and cotton. It had, however, been reported —and your Committee had heard the report with extreme regret—that efforts were being made by a party in the Indian Council to prevail on the Secretary of State to desire that this line should be constructed on the narrow gauge, and the gravest apprehensions were being felt that his lordship might also be induced to desire that the main extension proposed to be made by the G. I. P. Railway Company between Bhopal and Gwalior with a branch from Jhansi to Cawnpore should be constructed also on the narrow gauge. Your Committee could only express their hope that the report had no foundation in fact ; but should it prove to be true, they desired to protest against a decision, in a matter so deeply affecting the commerce of India, formed on the representations of persons who were wholly unacquainted with the exigencies of the trade, and not upon the opinions of the Government of India, or of the Local Governments or the mercantile communities who were the most competent judges of the merits of the scheme and the requirements of the trade. If H. E. the Governor in Council approved of the views expressed by the Chamber with regard to the construction of this line on the broad gauge, they hoped that H. E. would be so good as to forward their representation to the Government of India with expression of his approval and support.

INTRODUCTION OF EGYPTIAN COTTON INTO INDIA.

A communication was received from the Commissioner, S. D., stating that he had been able to import 1½ ton of selected Egyptian cotton-seed which had arrived in apparently excellent order, and would be issued to well-to-do ryots to sow in the best black soil in the Dharwar District in plots of not less than five acres each. The sowing would be carefully watched in the first instance, and every care would be taken that the crop was carefully weeded and attended to. The kappas was to be brought to the Government factories to be ginned and the seed was to be re-issued from the factories in the following season ; there was seed sufficient for 400 acres, and four prizes of Rs. 50 each would be offered for the four best five-acre crops of Egyptian cotton ; the result of the experiment would be duly communicated to the Chamber and samples sent for inspection ; and if the experiment should happily prove fairly successful, next year he would import three tons of seed in addition to that obtained from the first crop. In reply to this communication your Committee pointed out that in former years numerous experiments had been made with Egyptian cotton in India and with different results ; but the Committee were not aware that any serious attempt on a large scale had ever been made. Your Committee referred the Commissioner to a very successful experiment with Egytian cotton, which was made by Mr. W. M. Hearn in August, 1861, from which it would be observed that Mr. Hearn was satisfied that Egyptian cotton might be successfully raised during the monsoon in red soil in the talookas of Padshapoor and Beedee of the Belgaum Collectorate, and in many parts of Dharwar. The experiments of 1883 seemed to have been complete failures, all of which were on a small scale. Great efforts were made in the years 1859 to 1860 and 1860 to 1861 to improve the cultivation of cotton in India, the full results of them would be found in the Chamber's Reports for those years which were sent for the Commissioner's perusal.

EXPORT TRADE IN MOWRA FLOWERS.

A letter, dated 3rd July, was received from the Commissioner of Customs, requesting to be favoured with information on certain points bearing on the foreign export trade in mowra flowers. The letter was submitted to merchants interested in the export of this article and information on the points mentioned by the Commissioner solicited. The replies were pretty much to the same effect, and a reply in accordance therewith was sent to the Commissioner.

WORKING IN THE HARBOUR ON SUNDAYS.

Complaints were made to the Chamber of the great loss and inconvenience caused to importers by the rules which forbade the Prince's Dock gate being close on Sundays for the purpose of carting and piling cargo in the sheds, and your Committee addressed the Commissioner of Customs on the subject in the hope that he might be induced to accede to a modification of this rule during the monsoon months only, that is to say, from 1st June till 30th September, when the necessity for it really existed. The present Custom House rule with regard to Sunday working on board steamers in the harbour was submitted to the Chamber in general meeting on the 14th July 1882, and approved with an addition that carting, landing, and piling of cargo in the Prince's Dock should be permitted, which, however, the Commissioner declined to accept. Since that time the trade continued to increase, and the dock had proved quite unequal to the requirements of the trade. The pressure was felt more particularly after the S.-W. Monsoon set in, and was likely to continue during the monsoon months. There was not a berth vacant in the dock, and numerous vessels were lying out in the stream waiting for admission. The wharf accommodation, moreover, was very small and crowded, and there were times when it was as necessary to send cargo to the sheds, as to work a steamer on a Sunday, especially in the monsoon, when it was of great importance to take advantage of every dry day, and Monday might, for instance, prove to be a very wet one.

Your Committee, therefore, requested the Commissioner, who had already recognised the necessity of carting and loading in certain cases at the export bunders, or carting or piling at the Prince's Dock on an extra fee in each case of Rs. 50, during, however, the monsoon months only, when the necessity for it really existed. To this communication they, however, no reply has been vouchsafed by the Commissioner.

PROPOSED NEW SIGNAL STATION.

A letter was received from Government, forwarding one received from Lloyd's, and desiring to be informed what facilities there might already exist in the vicinity of Bombay for reporting ocean-going vessels, especially steamers approaching the Port, and also to be favoured with their views on the subject. critics as to the points at which it might be best to establish such a station, and as to the cost that would be incurred in connecting that station by telegraph wire with the general telegraphic system of India. Your Committee forwarded this letter to the Port Trustees, inquiring whether the introduction of such an arrangement, as had been suggested by the Committee of Lloyd's, would be attended with much expense. The Port Trustees observed that there was no place further to the westward, whence 90 per cent. of the ocean-going steamers that come to Bombay arrive, than Colaba Point from the Old Light-house on which all vessels entering the harbour were now signalled.

From the Light-house on Kennery Island, coasters approaching Bombay from the south would probably be signalled 50 minutes sooner than from Colaba, but it was not considered worth while incurring the expense of connecting Kennery with Bombay by telegraph for the purpose.

Your Committee, therefore, stated in reply that in their opinion, it was not practicable to obtain earlier intelligence of ocean-going vessels approaching Bombay than was now received from the Colaba Ligut-house, but that if Lloyd's desired earlier information than they now received, they should arrange with Reuter's Telegram Company to send immediate telegrams directly they received information from the Colaba Light-house through the telegraph office.

GROWTH OF TOBACCO IN THE KAIRA DISTRICT.

Government had an experiment carried out at Nariad in the Kaira district of having some of the locally grown tobacco cured under European supervision. The Nariad tobacco had amongst the natives of India a very wide reputation, and fetched a high price, so much so that the best tobacco sent to Central India and distant Provinces. The Collector asked whether any of the firms belonging to the Chamber would be likely to interest themselves in the matter, and give their opinion (1) as to what the tobacco would be likely to fetch in the European and local markets ; (2) as to its quality as compared with other tobaccos ; and added that if any gentlemen wished to see samples of the tobacco he would be happy to send them down. Your Committee recommended that samples of each of these descriptions should be sent to Messrs. Neuberg & Co., tobacconists of this city, for report on their quality and value in the local markets. Your Committee further suggested that samples of the cured tobaccos, with a description of the process of curing, should be forwarded to London, Gibraltar, and Marseilles, for reports on the quality of the tobacco and the value of each kind in the markets, and that the Chamber would, if the Collector desired it, be happy to transmit the samples, and, if possible, obtain the reports.

As regards your Committee's recommendation to send samples of the tobacco to Europe, the Collector replied that he would take the instructions of Government, and, if necessary, communicate with the Chamber further on the subject.

PROPOSED UNIFIED STAMP.

A letter, dated the 8th August last, was received from Government, enclosing copy of a letter from the Government of India relative to the proposal to introduce a unified stamp of the value of one anna for postage and revenue purposes, and requesting that Government might be favoured with a definite opinion of the Chamber as to whether they would prefer to leave matters alone or to have a unified stamp accompanied by a prohibition of defacement of postage stamps.

Your Committee stated in reply that as the convenience of having one stamp instead of two was so apparent, and that the percentage of letters which had their stamps defaced appeared to be so small, they preferred to have a unified stamp accompanied with a prohibition of defacement of postage stamps.

Your Committee presumed that it would still be permissable to deface all other stamps except those of one anna, when two of these were allowed to be used to denote the one-anna stamp duty, as appeared to be contemplated in para. 9 of the proposal of the Government of India, dated 30th August, 1883.

SHORT LENGTHS AND THE STAMPING OF LOCAL-MADE PIECE-GOODS.

In August last, a letter was received from the Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association communicating the following resolution which had been passed by that body :—

"That after the 1st of October, 1883, the local-made goods should bear the stamp of the actual yards they contain with the letters 'yds,' after them, and if such local-made goods do not bear the proper stamp, they should not be purchased or sold by any member of this Association."

Your Committe, in communicating the substance of this letter to the Millowners' Association, reminded them of the correspondence which had passed between the Chamber and them on this subject in December last, when the Association stated that they would gladly co-operate in any steps which were taken to put an end to the practices complained of, and that if the Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association would earnestly and strictly enforce the proposed measures, there would be little difficulty in effectually putting a stop to them. Your Committee added that the Chamber highly approved of the correct stamping of local-made piece-goods, and expressed their belief that the continuance of the present system would eventually injure the trade itself ; and they sincerely hoped that the Millowners' Association would co-operate with the Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association and do all inits power to put an end to it.

From the correspondence which subsequently passed, it appeared that the Millowners' Association had referred the question of the stamping of goods to a Special Sub-committee, and that, when their report was received, the views of the Association would be communicated to the Piece-goods Association. Your Committee felt disappointed with the nature of this reply, as judging from the way in which the Millowners' Association wrote last year, they had expected that the Association would at once have approved of the action of the Piece-goods Merchants' Association instead of appointing a Sub-committee to report. The Millowners' Association threw the onus upon the piece-goods dealers last year of having initiated the practice of not stamping goods or stamping them improperly, and expressed their willingness to back them up if they would make an effort to stop it. Now the Millowners' Association appointed a committee to report instead of giving the promised support. Your Committee urged the millowners would reconsider the matter and support the efforts which were being made by the Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association to stop the practice complained of.

G. I. P. RAILWAY RATES FOR PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.

Representations were made to the Chamber on the subject of these rates. Except in the case of the specially fixed rate, these goods were charged third-class rates on the G. I. P. line, while on the B. B. and C. I., the Madras, the E. I., the S. P. and D., and other lines, they were carried as second-class goods. Your Committee submitted the desirability of reducing the rates to the same class as the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company charge, the present being a favourable time for doing so, and making a further effort to push Bombay imports into the up-country markets when ocean freight had fallen so low as 17s. 6d. per ton from Manchester to Bombay, including all charges, and 12s. 6d. per ton from Glasgow. The great number of wagons, moreover, which now leave Bombay empty, permitted of the Railway Company making the experiment without any risk of loss. Your Committee added that in their opinion a great increase in the traffic would be the result ; and the Company had now before them a proof of what a reduction in rates could bring about in the enormous increase that had lately been shown in the parcel traffic. The Agent of the Railway Company, in acknowledging the receipt of this letter, stated that the Committee's suggestion would no doubt have the directors' most careful consideration.

STOCK NOTES.

The Local Government forwarded copies of the Resolution of the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, dated 10th August last, on the subject of the means to be adopted for encouraging investments in Stock Notes and requested that the Chamber might be moved to favour Government with its views on the several points discussed in the Resolution. Your Committee thereupon referred the Resolution to various Banks and to persons of experience in such matters and in accordance with the opinions which were received, they submitted their report to Government. Your Committee were of opinion that the time had not yet come for the successful introduction of the Stock Note system. The notes did not supply any want or necessity, as, in India, from which alone there seem to be any sign of a demand springing up for them in the present condition of the country. While agriculturists lived in the huts they at present inhabited, gold and silver ornaments must be much safer securities to hold than Government securities, nor would Stock Notes answer while we had a tight money market, and the value of the ordinary 4 per cent. Government Paper stood below the issue price of Stock Notes. After submitting their opinion on the various points discussed in the Resolution, they concluded by adding that if it were the intention of Government to persist with the scheme, the following suggestions bearing upon its working might be worthy of consideration, and they believe that their adoption might tend to somewhat lessen the disfavour in which the notes were held :—

1. They suggested that the Notes be made redeemable within the shortest possible term of years compatible with objects of Government in the introduction of the scheme. Any reduction from the present term of years would, they thought, tend t increase their negotiability.
2. That the interest on the Notes be made payable half-yearly, and that some arrangement be adopted by which the payment of that interest could be transferred from one circle to another.
3. That the proposal contained in para. 11 of the Resolution be adopted.
4. That the discount of 1 per cent. now given to the licensed vendors be applied instead towards a reduction of the rate at which the Notes were issued.
5. That the appearance and size of the Notes be improved, and that they bore the signature of a responsible officer of Government.

Your Committee considered that the matter was one which affected the interests of the mercantile community, and they addressed the Registrar of the Court of Small Causes on the subject, and requested that he would do the Chamber the favour of bringing their letter to the notice of their Honors the Judges. Your

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.

THE financial telegrams to hand this morning advise no changes in the leading stock exchange Securities with the exception of 4½ per cent. French Rentes, which Reuter quoted incorrectly on Saturday at 107½ instead of 105½. The rate has since further fallen one per cent., the closing quotation yesterday being 104½. Money is unaltered. Three months' Indian bills are discountable in the open market at ⅞ and four months' at ¼ per cent. below the Bank of England's rate. Oriental Bank shares, £11; Chartered, £22; Mercantiles, £16-10; Hongkongs, £55-10.

The Manchester market is quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed steady for Americans and Surats. Arrivals firm. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales Surats. Prices on the spot remain unchanged. Good Dhollera, fully good fair clause, December-January shipment via Canal is quoted at 4 17-32d; Good Oomrawuttee good clause, February-March shipment at 4⅝d.; and Fine Machine-ginned Broach, fully good clause, February-March, ship named via Canal at 5 19-32d. In New York the quotation for ready Mid-Uplands remains unaltered at 10 7-16 cents, but "futures" for the month of April have advanced to 10·91 cents—a rise of 10 points. The figures to date are given below:—

	1883	1882	1881.
Total receipts up to Saturday	2,991,000	2,964,000	2,752,000
Two day's receipts	47,000	50,000	46,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,038,000	3,011,000	2,798,000

EXCHANGE is steady although unaltered. Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 17-32d. to 1s. 5 9-16d.; three months' credit, 1s. 7 25-32d. There has been more doing to-day both in Bank as well as mercantile papers. In Calcutta also the feeling is reported to be firm. Telegraphic transfer being quoted, 1s. 7 17-32d.; six months' credits, 1s. 8d.; and documents, 1s. 8 1-32d. Reuter confirms the price of Bar Silver at 50 7-8d. per oz.:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 17-32d. to 1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7½d.
Do. three months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d.
Credits. do. do.	1s. 7 25-32.
Francs do. do.	fcs. 2·08½

GOVERNMENT PAPER unchanged. 4 per cents., Rs. 98 9-16; 4½ per cents., Rs. 102.

SHARES.—Port Cannings are in some request at Rs. 392½. In Press shares some Bombay Cottons were sold at Rs. 1,280 and Volkarts at Rs. 850. Mill shares are the turn lower. Business is reported in Alliances at Rs. 935; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 535; Framjee Petits at Rs. 950; Hindostans at Rs. 1,030; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,245; Khataos at Rs. 1,075; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1410; Mazagons at Rs. 247½; Nationals at Rs. 995; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,115; Orientals at Rs. 710; and Western Indias at Rs. 995. Kemp and Company's shares have declined to Rs. 339.

COTTON.—There is a better enquiry in the market to-day, but dealers, looking to the steady nature of advices to hand from Liverpool, are asking an advance of Rs. 1 per candy, which buyers seem unwilling to pay, and this has consequently hampered business. Old cotton remains steady at previous prices.

	Per candy.
Oomrawuttee	F.G. Rs. 172
Do.	Good ,, 167
Do.	F.G.F. ,, 159
Dholleras	F.G. ,, 171
Do.	Good ,, 166
Do.	F.G.F. ,, 157
Western	Good ,, 158
Do.	F.G.F. ,, 149
Dharwar Saw-ginned	F.G.F. ,, 162
Coompta	,, 140
New Machine-ginned Broach	Good ,, 209 March.
Do. Oomrawuttee	Good ,, 178-180 ,,
Do. Dholleras	Good ,, 176-177 April.
Do. Bengal	Good ,, 150
Do. do	F.G. ,, 153-154

LINSEED AND RAPESEED remain quiet without any alteration in prices.

WHEAT continues depressed. Small purchases are being reported at our quotations. White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 30 to Rs. 30½ per candy; Yellow, Rs. 24; Luskari, Rs. 22; Catha, Rs. 19½ to Rs. 20.

FREIGHTS.—Market continues firm. By going steamers to Liverpool 23s. 9d. is now asked for wheat and 25s. for Cotton. Rates for Havre are 23s. 9d. to 25s. and 27s. 6d. to 30s. respectively. Trieste and Venice, Rs. 17-8 measurement.

PIECE-GOODS.—There is no improvement in the clearances from the bazaar as the up-country demand still continues languid, and stocks are steadily increasing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	16
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,5??	— 250	12½	5 do.	85
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,85?	Rs. 125	1,150
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Karachee	200	2,000	1,10?	Rs. 100	1,180
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	40?	400	Rs. 30	385
Bellary	625	1,00?	1,00?	Rs. 20	570
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	50?	all	Rs. 65	597½
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	25?	all	10	49
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500		1,280
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,88?	50	1,350
Dholleras P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	305
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,00?	Rs. 153	1,450
Fort Press Co	150	32?	8,500	350	2,725x
Framjee Press Co	3??	500	all	75 p.c.	625
Holkar's Press Co.	450	0?		65	840
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	all	10 p. ct	505
Manmar Manfg. Co	6??	25?	250	Rs. 15	335
Mofussil Co	3,125	40?	40?	Rs. 45	425
New Indian Press	2,40?	12.	12.	Rs. 25	220
Prince of W. Press	500	.....	500	10?	635
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 5?	570
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1, 0?	750	Rs. 15.	1,?50
Sassoon Press Co	300	0?	500	2?	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	90	..	65	850

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Othello, 1,977 tons, Captain T. M. Irvin, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Inchgarvie, 1,728 tons, Captain J. Griffith, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain G. A. Shepherd, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo, and 65 deck passengers.

THE steamer Almandine, 1,235 tons, Captain J. W. Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough, (12th November), with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachumba, 499 tons, Captain H. Brown, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, brought general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. Weir, Dr. Pollard, Mrs De Gama, Mr. Hooseinshab, Mr. Ramdass Vusson jee, and 193 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Africa, 1,318 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Miss Branch, Miss Nainby, Miss E. Bertie Clay, Mr. Cookson, Mr. Keys, Mr. J. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Baylis and child, Mrs. Stepney and two children, and seven deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, 674 tons, Captain J. M. Simpson, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Honorable John Marriot, Honorable Justice Birdwood, Revd Mr. Palhoff, Major Fiere, Miss Abbott, Syedahmed Ebrahim, Inspector Abdool Rahiman, wife, and son, and 68 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
18	Africa (s)	Henderson ..	London, Nov. 10.
	Almandine (s)	Johnson	Middlesbrough, Nov. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Australia (s)	Campbell ...	Marseilles.
	Lord Tredegor	Clark	Mauritius.
	Othello (s)	Irvin	Hull.
	Inchgarvie (s)	Griffith	Antwerp.
	Chilka (s)	Shepherd ..	Rangoon, &c.

The steamer Arabia, Simpson, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 18.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s—200 kegs red lead, Ramchund Javair. Mount Lebanon s—3 puncheons whiskey, Treacher and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Suffolk s—278 bundles sheet iron, Joseph Soares; 6 cases clocks, M. H. Esmail Abdoola.

FROM LONDON.

Brindisi s—24 packages papers, M. A. M. Surufally, 5 bales papers, S. A. S. Dawood; 5 bales papers, Chunilall Lulloobhoy; 12 bales papers, Jaitha Dossa; 13 barrels ham and bacon, Treacher and Co.; 25 cases champagne, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.; 503 packages wine and spirit, Treacher and Co.; 75 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 20 cases wine, Lyon and Co. 2 casks whiskey and 4 casks claret, Watson and Co.

Clan Grant s—45 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan; 13 cases lamp blocks, and 20 drums linseed oil, A. Sumsoodin; 15 cases matches, A. Dawoodkhan; 100 boxes candles and 40 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adum; 40 casks salammoniac, Cuma Itowjee; 76 cases matches, 25 runlets tar, 20 cases litho stone, and 15 casks glassware, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 34 cases matches, Gowen and Okeil; 5 bottles quicksilver, Esmalljee Allybhoy; 50 cases matches, Abdoolhoosein Noorbhoy; 110 packages papers, S. A. S. Dawood.

Hydaspes s—4 packages papers, S. Moosabhoy.

Clan Cameron s—19 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co. Khandalla s—10 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co. Goolpora s—8 cases rum, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Brindisi s—175 boxes candles, Surufally Heptoola. Othello s—100 boxes candles, Surufally Heptoola.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Chandernagor s—5 cases saffron, A. C. Dady and Co.; 2 cases saffron, S. Naracu and Co.; 3 cases saffron, B. and A. Hormusjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Clan Grant s—41 bales papers, S. A. S. Dawood.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cascapedia s—36 bales cotton, Bhimjee Jewraz; 17 bales cotton, Ghella Lukhumsey; 200 bales cotton, John Marshall; 57 bales wool, Banicund Fuckerchund; 400 cwts. wheat, Soorjee Jeewandas; 499½ cwts. wheat, Heerachund Narronjee; 300 cwts. bones, Peerbhoy Allarakhia; 31 bales wool, Tricamjee Jeewandass; 2,000 cwts. bones, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 700 cwts. wheat, Jaith Purshotum.

Britannia s—35 bales cotton, John Marshall; 250 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.; 238 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co.; 107 bales cotton, Panachund Javerchund; 60 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 20 bales cotton, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.; 120 packages wet dates, M. Panachund and Co.; 2,494 cwts. linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.; 75 bales goat hair, Esmail Gangjee and Co.; 107 bales cotton, Nanjee Bhanjee; 84 bales cotton, Amersy Dumodur; 101 bales cotton, Jeewraz Mooljee and Co.; 150 bales rags, Pragjee Heerjee; 150 bales cotton, Dewjee Heerjee and Co.; 79 bales cotton, Heerachund Luckmichund; 45 bales hemp, Roychund Balchund; 125 bales wool, Gocuidass Toolseedass.

FOR LONDON.

Agra s—2 cases peacock feathers, C. Sorabjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Khimjee Luckmidas and Co; 200 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.; 90 cwts dry-ginger, Gopaljee Mooljee.

Clan Grant s—34½ cwts lac, M. Hurrilall; 444 cwts olibanum, Peerbhoy Damjee; 5 cases cardamoms, Bhumoo Damodeer.

Verona s—200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 150 bales cotton, Bruel and Co; 37 cwts Colombo roots and 230 lbs trotoise shells, J. M. Anundjee; 14 bales hides and skins, Esmail Gangjee and Co; 75 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Knight of St. Patrick s—6,093 cwts linseed and 2,001 cwts poppyseed, F. Sauquet and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 3,092½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts linseed, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Chandernagar s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchgarvie s—750 cwts. rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mameluke s—857 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers. Chandernagor s—4,000 cwts wheat, 2,008 cwts linseed, and 3,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—791 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Geelong s—20 bales wool, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—25 bales twist, B. and A. Hormusjee; 100 bales twist, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 225 cwts raisins, Hajee F. Khaker; 36 bales cotton, Khoosal Poonumchund; 25 bales twist, D. Pestonjee Marker.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 17.

Weir, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Quetta.
Walker, Captain, R. A., on duty, from Rawal Pindi.

DECEMBER 18.

White, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Mount Aboo.
Temple, Lieut.-Colonel, Meywar Bheel Corps, on leave.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 16.

Jacob, Lieut.-Col., Staff, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 19.

The Sub-Committee of the Fancy Dress Ball will meet at Qr.-Mr. Sound's this day, Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

It is notified for information that the 15th February next is fixed on the last day on which the Bayley Company Shield Competition can take place. The attention of Officers Commanding Companies and Captains of teams is invited to the conditions of the competition.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows, viz:—Vol. H. B. Tuli dated and posted to D. Company.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.
(Gazette of India, Dec. 15.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to appoint Alay Muhammad, a Probationer in the Central Provinces, to be a Member of the Bengal C. S.

Appointment.—Col A E Campbell, Depy Comsr, 2nd Grade, in Assam, to be Depy Comsr, 1st Grade, vice Col A K Comber.

The services of Mr C H Parish, Offig Asst Supt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Comsr of Assam.

Mr H Godwin-Austin, Offig Extra Asst Supt, 1st Class, Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained leave on medical certificate for one year, with effect from 7th June together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Appointment.—Mr O H Brookes, Extra Asst Supt, 2nd Class, Port Blair and the Nicobars, to be Extra Asst Supt, 1st Class, vice Mr F A de Roepstroff, deceased.

Mr M V Portman, Offig Extra Asst Supt., 2nd Class, is confirmed in that appointment vice Mr Brookes, promoted.

The following Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment to be Senior Chaplains with effect from the dates specified opposite their names:—

The Rev E M Beasley, B A,—10th Dec 1883.
The Rev W MacCarthy,—20th Dec 1883.
The Rev J Brown-Bensson, B A—29th Dec 1883

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T W Holderness, Offig Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from 1st Oct 1883.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr H M Durand, CSI, CS, Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, with effect from the 1st Dec, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr C Grant, CSI, CS.

Surg-Major F A Smyth, Medl Officer, 27th (Punjab) Regt of N I, is appointed to the medical charge of the Gwalior Pol Residency, Morar Cantonment Magistracy, and Morar Jail, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Surg W A Mawson.

Muhammad Mehudi Khan, Extra Asst Comsr in the Punjab Commission, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Native Asst, at Sibi, to be Agent to the Govr-Genl in Biluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on special duty of Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C I E.

Jamadar Amir Khan, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, is permitted to resign his commission, with effect from 14th Nov.

The recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Mr Henry Beer as Vice-Consul for Portugal, at Calcutta, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

The recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Monsieur E Bertrand as Vice-Consul for France, at Aden, has been confirmed by H M's Government.

Mr H F Brown, Consul-Genl for Denmark, at Calcutta, has resumed charge of his office.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl, in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Hamid Bey as Consul-Genl for Turkey, at Bombay.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr James Rose Hunter as Actg Consular Agent for the United States of America, at Madras, vice Mr L Strange.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Corps—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal S C, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut M Z Darrah, South Lancashire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 18th N I—1st Nov, 1882; Lieut W C Loscombe, West Yorkshire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 29th N I.—17th Nov, 1882.

Medical Department—The undermentioned Surgeons appointed to the Bengal Establishment in G G O No 337 of 1883, reported their arrival at Bombay on the 6th November 1883:—J M Young and G Jameson.

Punjab Frontier Force—6th Punjab Infantry—Lieut G R MacMullen, Offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, vice Major T F Bruce, appointed Wing Comdr.

Furlough and Leave.—Lieut-Col (Bt. Col) J Burn, Bengal S C, is permitted, on succeeding to the Col's allowance, to reside out of India.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Capt A T Banon, Bengal S C., Wing Officer, 29th N I, (p.a.) for two years. Capt W O Harris, Bengal S C, Wing Officer, 20th N I, (p.a.) for 323 days. Lieut W J Newell, Bengal S C., Wing Officer, 11th N I, (p. a.) for one year.

Lieut C H Desvœux, Bengal SC, Wing Officer, 4th N I, is granted an extension (m c) for 182 days of the furlough granted to him in G G O No. 247 of 1883.

Hon Capt and Depy-Comy D Buckley, Ord Dept, (m c) for one year.

Second Class Apothy S. Saxon, M. C., for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut-Col (Brev Col) F B Norman, CB, Bengal S C, (p a) for one month. Major D. W. Inglis, General List, Infantry (m. c.) for three months. Lieut E. W. F. Martin, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months. Surg.-Major W. A. C. Roe, (m. c.) for thirty-one days. Condr. W. Howes, Ord. Dept, (m. c.) for three months. Condr. A. Anderson, Ord. Dept., (m. c.) for three months.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Bengal S. C.—To be Lieut.-Cols.—Major C. A. Bayley,—11th Dec., 1883, Major W. H. Wilkins,—12th Dec, 1883, Major R. H. Palmer,—12th Dec, 1883. Major J. Finnis,—12th Dec., 1883. Major C. E. Macaulay,—12th Dec., 1883.

Bengal Army.—To be Col.—Lieut.-Col. (Brev. Col. T. M. Shelley, Bengal Infy.,—14th Dec. 1883.

Brevet.—To be Cols.—Lieut.-Cols. J. Sconce, Beng. S.C.,—9th Dec., 1883, H. A. Mallock, Beng. S.C.,—9th Dec. G. L. Warden, Bo. S.C.,—9th Dec. T. Weldon, Mad. S.C.,—9th Dec. W. P. Dicken, Mad. S.C.,—9th Dec. Woulfe Hay, Mad. S.C.,—10th Dec. F. F. Rowcroft, Beng. S.C.,—10th Dec. Harry DeBrett, Beng. S.C.,—10th Dec. T. Obbard, Mad. S.C.,—10th Dec., 1883. C. W. Street, Madras S.C.,—10th Dec. G. S. Stevens, Bo. S.C.,—10th Dec. W. R. M. Holroyd, Beng. S.C.,—10th Dec. J. G. Watts, Bo. S.C.,—10th Dec. H. I. Lugard, Mad. S.C.,—14th Dec., R. A. Cole, Madras S.C.,—14th Dec. And J. K. Clubley, Mad. S.C.,—14th Dec.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Cols. allowance from the dates specified:—Lieut.-Cols. (Brev. Col.) A. K. Comber, Beng. S.C.,—12th Dec. (Bret Col) J Burn, Bengal S C.,—12th Dec. (Bret Col) W R Gordon, Bengal S C.,—12th Dec (Brevet Col) F C Anderson, Beng S C.,—13th Dec. (Bret Col) M Hunter, Beng S C, 13th Dec.

Volunteer Corps—Eastern Bengl Ry Vol R C—Capt W Innes to be Major Commd, vice Major T Hindmarsh, resigned Lieut W R Haughton to be Capt, vice Capt W Innes Mr C F Chadburn to be Lieut, vice Lieut W R Haughton.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following reversions are ordered with effect from 24th Oct 1883, consequent on the return from furlough of Lieut-Col E Swetenham, Supdg Engr, Class II, sub-pro tem:—Major J H Western, RE, Supdg Engr, Class II, temporary rank, to Superintending Engr, Class III, special. Mr W D Brockman, Supdg Engr, Class III, temporary rank, to Ex Engr 1st Grade.

Mr R B Buckley, Exe Engr, 1st Grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the P W D, during the absence on furlough of Major G F L Marshall, RE, or until further orders.

The services of Mr G S T Harris, Exe Engr, 4th Grade, British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

Mr W A Campbell, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Mily W Dept, is promoted to the honorary rank of Asst Examiner.

Mr W B Carter, Ex Eng 1st Grade, Ry Branch, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India, twelve months' furlough on medl cert, in extension of the one year's furlough granted in Government of India, P W D, Notification No 196, dated the 25th Aug 1882.

Mr W Wiseman, Exe. Eng 3rd Grade, is on return from furlough, transferred from the Establishment under the Govt of Bombay to that under the Director Genl of Railways.

The services of Mr H H Gahan, Exe Engr, 4th Grade, temporary rank, Ry Branch, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept., with effect from 19th Sept.

Lieut-Col C H Luard, R E, Chief Eng, 3rd Class, temporary rank, Ry Branch, is attached temporarily to the Office of the Consultng Engr. to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

Mr S A L Corrigan, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, British Burma, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the P W D.

Hon'ble L M St Clair, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, temporary rank, Central Provinces, reverted to his substantive rank of Asst Engr, 1st Grade, with effect from 17th Nov.

Consequent on the return to duty of Mr I S Hubbard, Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade temporary rank, Mr W F Barrow reverted from Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, to Depy. Examiner, 1st Grade, with effect from 6th Dec.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr F W Moore is appointed an Asst Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Survey of India Dept, with effect from the date on which he reports himself for duty, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr J P Barker is appointed an Asst Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Survey of India Dept, with effect from the date on which he reports himself for duty, to fill an existing vacancy.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Hullah, an Asst Supdt of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for fifteen months, with effect from 23rd Nov.

Mr M R Tower, a Supdt of the 3rd Grade, is allowed furlough for twelve months, with effect from 3rd Dec.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

Lieut W Huskisson, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Bolan Road Div to the Sibi Div.

Lieut H J W Jerome, RE, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is posted to the Quetta Div. Lieut Jerome joined the Quetta Div on 27th Nov.

Lieut C A R Browne, RE, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Bolan Road Div. Lieut Browne joined the Bolan Road Div on 18th Nov.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Lieut

TELEGRAMS.

THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 18.

The officer in charge of the State jewels from Jeypore, which were to have been exhibited at the Calcutta Exhibition, returned to Jeypore last night, after declining to deposit them in the Jeypore Court. He complained that both Mr. Joubert and the Government refused to furniah a special guard for their protection ; hence it was thought inadvisable to exhibit them. This is a great pity, as the Jeypore crown jewels form a magnificent and valuable collection of heirlooms.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEWS FROM CENTRAL ASIA.

TEHERAN, DEC. 17.

The Persian troops who were despatched on the 3rd instant from Meshed to meet some bands of Turcomans who were said to be advancing on that place, have returned to Meshed without having encountered any Turcomans.

Ayoub Khan has left Meshed.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

It is stated that the British Government have informed the Egyptian Government that they will not intervene in the Soudan, but have promised to use their endeavours to induce the Porte to send an expedition there.

STRENGTHENING OF THE BRITISH FORCE IN EGYPT.

The *Morning Post* publishes a paragraph this morning stating that the 103rd Regiment has been ordered to Egypt to reinforce the army of occupation.

BASUTOLAND.

It is officially announced that an Imperial administration has been established in Basutoland. A British Resident will be appointed, and a body of native mounted police is to be organized.

THE IMPERIAL PRINCE OF GERMANY.

ROME, DEC. 17.

The Imperial Prince of Germany arrived here to-day, and received a splendid reception. His Imperial Highness is staying at the Quirinal.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived here this morning.

LISBON, DEC. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

MALTA, DEC. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Khandalla, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, DEC. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dholera	4d.
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 7 7-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4½ ,, ,,	82½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅜
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	102⅜
4½ ,, French Rentes	104½
Bar Silver	50⅛
Arrival—City of Carthage.	

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 18.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, Dec. 17.

10 p.m	66·1

TUESDAY, Dec. 18.

6 a.m.	65·1
10 a.m.	72·3
2 p.m.	80·1
4 p.m.	81·7

We give to-day the report on the last year's operations of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce which will be presented at the annual meeting this afternoon.

Mr. F. Forbes Adam, of the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., was elected yesterday, by ballot, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce for the year 1884.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Latham gave judgment at the High Court yesterday in the suit brought by Kessowjee Naik to recover Rs. 26,000 from Mr. Turner, the Official Assignee of the estate and effects of the late firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. The amount was claimed by the plaintiff as the dividends and bonuses received by the defendant on the three shares held by the plaintiff in the North China Insurance Company, which had been entrusted by him to the late firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., of Hongkong, as his bankers and shroffs, with instructions to collect the profits thereon and credit them to his account with the Bombay firm. His lordship said that the moneys on account of the shares were paid originally to Nursey Kessowjee and Co., of Hongkong, and that they were then passed on to the Bombay firm. The secretary to the Insurance Company, whose evidence was taken in China on commission, stated that no notice had been given to the company that the plaintiff was the owner of the shares. The shares were in the possession of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. at the time of their insolvency ; and the defendant was therefore entitled to collect the profits on them. The suit was dismissed, with costs.

The Appeal Court, consisting of Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Latham, on Monday last disposed of an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice West in the case of Narayen Moreshwur Kelkar and another against Parakh Mugonbhai Purshotumbhai. The plaintiffs and appellants claimed a sum of Rs. 27,028 under the terms of an agreement, entered into with the defendant, a well-known banker of Baroda, for information furnished by them regarding the immoveable properties of Narayenrao Bhawoo Scindhia, and the places where they were situated. Narayenrao Scindhia was a descendant of Bhawoo Scindhia, Dewan to Khunderao Maharaj ; and the defendant, who held a decree for Rs. 2,42,585, of Baroda currency, failed to obtain satisfaction against Narayenrao, who had no property within the jurisdiction of the Court of Baroda. In consequence of information alleged to have been given by the plaintiffs, the defendant obtained a decree in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Nasick, which he subsequently settled for nearly two lakhs and a half of rupees in full satisfaction of all his claims against the estate of Bhawoo Scindhia, the late Dewan. The defence was that no property of Narayenrao had been attached in consequence of information given by the plaintiffs, who had been guilty of misappropriation of the defendant's moneys. Mr. Justice West had thrown out the plaintiffs' claim, with costs. The Appeal Court confirmed the decision, with costs, holding that the ground of gross misconduct had been proved against the plaintiffs.

The troops forming the Bikaneer expeditionary force have received orders to advance, and are now on the move.

Mr. Alay Muhamed has been nominated a member of the Bengal Civil Service.

His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa, *O Correio de Goa* says, did not attend the Calcutta Exhibition because the Viceroy did not send him an invitation.

A number of prisoners recently broke out of the Quepem gaol (Goa), and in recapturing them three were killed and five wounded.

The Société l'Eclairage Electrique, Paris (Indian Electric Light Company, Ld.), at their meeting of the 29th November declared a dividend of 20 francs per share (4 per cent).

The Nizam and suite are expected to reach Calcutta on Saturday afternoon next, all arrangements for the journey having been satisfactorily made. The Maharana of Dholepore reached Calcutta on Sunday ; and the Maharajah of Jeypore was to leave the capital on his return journey on Monday.

There is published in the last *Gazette of India* a despatch from the Secretary of State enclosing a letter from the Crystal Palace Company with reference to an International Exhibition proposed to be held at Sydenham next year. The letter states that "the directors of the Crystal Palace propose to hold an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and scientific, agricultural, and industrial products at the Crystal Palace next year, commencing about April and closing at the end of October. The directors have appointed as Executive Commissioner Mr. G. C. Levy, C.M.G., a gentleman who has had considerable experience in the management of exhibitions. The directors venture to hope that your lordship will notify to the Governor-General of India the fact that such an exhibition is to be held, with the view to his bringing it under the notice of the various Governments."

Colonel H. H. Lyster, V.C., C.B., Commanding the 3rd Goorkhas, is reported to have met with a nasty accident last week while out pigsticking about twelve miles from Meerut. Some anxiety was caused to his friends when he did not return in the evening, until it was known that one of the party had remained with him, and that his injuries were not serious, amounting, it is believed, to some severe bruises and a broken collar-bone.

With the premonition that we should advise no one to build hopes upon the statement, the *Pioneer* announces that it has "good reason for saying that the India Council has now under consideration the advisability of raising the pay of all British soldiers serving in India. Such a step could not of course be taken without a fresh and distinct understanding with the War Office that men accepting Indian service would be bound to put in a reasonable term of service in the country, and this again would bring us half-way to a local army."

The Calcutta correspondent of an up-country paper writes regarding the Exhibition :—"Mr. Jules Joubert can claim for his exhibition that it is at present the most popular institution in Calcutta, even though it is incomplete, and at night the cry goes forth from many courts of 'Light ! more light !' Upwards of 100,000 persons have already visited the great 'show,' and day after day a double and even treble line of private carriages and tikka gharries is to be seen in the busiest part of Chowringhee, while the tram-cars also glide up laden with passengers who are bent upon contributing four annas to the coffers of Mr. Joubert. During the day a crowd is always pressing upon the turnstiles, and on Monday, a Government holiday, the delay in passing some 15,000 persons through was very great. The entrances should be multiplied before the Christmas holiday season sets in, or much discontent will be excited."

The abstract of foreign telegraph traffic for the month of August last shows that 9,660 messages were despatched from India and 8,455 were received for India during that month, *via* Teheran, Turkey, Persian Gulf, Suez, Amur, Madras, Rangoon, Native Burmah, or Ceylon, the Indian value of such messages being Rs. 72,492-7. In addition, 11,109 messages, of the value of Rs. 47,736-1, passed in transit between countries east and west of India.

The *Statesman* publishes a letter stating that the story told by the *Englishman* about three officers, "the real rulers of the land," endeavouring to force their way across a barrier on the opening day of the Calcutta Exhibition was grossly misrepresented. The *Statesman's* correspondent, who adopts the *nom-de-plume* of "Englishman," and who witnessed the whole affair from beginning to end, gives the following as the correct statement of what occurred :—

"The officers in question—not three, but two—left their carriage in a dead-lock, and endeavoured to make their way on foot to the entrance, as I was doing under similar circumstances, not being aware that a barrier was placed across the pathway. Finding they could make no way in that direction, they retreated to their carriage in a perfectly peaceable manner, when on stepping over a rope stretched along the curb, a native policeman pushed one of them by the shoulder and used some offensive expression. This so exasperated the officer, that he struck the insolent fellow, who at once called a dozen others, who would have maltreated the 'ruler of the land' but that he stepped into his carriage and drove on. Now I think many Europeans would have acted in a similar way had they been pushed without cause by a policeman, European or native. As for the words put into the mouth of Deputy Commissioner of Police, I suspect they are as accurately reported as the remainder of the story."

By cruel circumstances, remarks the *Lahore Church Gazette*, it was reserved for the British Army, under General Roberts, to be the "sacrilegious instrument" for destroying the only Christian church in Kabul. The church does not appear to have been rebuilt, and at present the only outward evidence of the existence of Christianity in the Afghan capital is the Armenian cemetery, one mile from the Bala Hissar, in connection with which the *Church Gazette* tells the following singular story :—

"The place where the Armenians have their present cemetery was originally a garden, and it is said a Christian martyr originally lived there, but one day he dreamed that he would be slain whilst reading his Psalter under a tree, and that his book would be torn into pieces. The next day he went and bought a memorial stone, wrote out the inscription for his tomb and ordered it to be engraved, and had a bag made, into which he ordered his corpse to be placed. His friends rebuked him when they heard and saw what he was doing, and told him it was all fancy. But it all came to pass, and the martyr died and was buried in the garden, which place for the future became the cemetery. It is said that for a long time after the martyr died the watchmen of the cemetery, and a family who lived near it, observed a beautiful light in the form of a rainbow surrounding the tomb."

The *Pioneer* has some remarks on a demand of the Bengal native papers that a young Bengali should be appointed Director of Agriculture for that Presidency :—

"Some time ago the Government of Bengal, philanthropically bent upon aiding the development of scientific farming in the province, sent two students to the Cirencester Agricultural College at the public expense, and one of these did credit to his patrons by passing out at the head of the list, Mr. Oxanne, a Bombay Civilian, being two or three places below him. Upon the Bengali students returning to India they immediately applied for Government appointments, one native paper even being that as the Government had aided them in their studies it must provide for them for the rest of their natural lives—self-help being an unknown quantity in their calculations. They were told that the State had assisted them in their education with a view to their applying their knowledge for the benefit of their countrymen, and that they should now do what young men have to do in other countries—obtain posts from employers wherein their special qualifications would be most in request. But they persisted in their demand for Government employment. The Lieutenant-Governor, struck by the intelligence and modesty of bearing of the student who had passed first at Cirencester, finally nominated him for the Statutory Civil Service, thus opening out a career which surpassed all the boy's anticipations, and for which he was deeply grateful. But this did not satisfy certain native journalists, who 'demanded' that he should be made Director of Agriculture in Bengal, a post which has just been created, and one which is still vacant. Their argument was that as Mr. Ozanne, who had passed third or fourth at Cirencester, had been made Director of Agriculture in Bombay, therefore the claims of their protégé (who had passed first) to the Bengal Directorship were overwhelming. They ignored the fact that Mr. Ozanne has served several years in the country, and has become well acquainted with administrative work : and at the same time they shut their eyes to the fact that to place a boy fresh from school at the head of one of the most important departments in the province would have been too great an absurdity even for the most fanatical believer in Bengali genius to have perpetrated."

A draft Bill is published in the *Gazette of India* which has been drawn up with the object of amending the Burmah Courts Act so as to give extended powers to the Chief Commissioner. For instance, the Statement of Objects and Reasons says that at present "the Chief Commissioner is only empowered to appoint and remove the presiding officers of the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class (now styled the Myo-ôk). The presiding officers of all the other Courts under the Act must be appointed by the Governor-General in Council. These provisions have been found to cause practical inconvenience, and the Government of India see no reason why the Chief Commissioner should not have, in regard to civil jurisdiction, like powers to those which the Criminal Procedure Code gives him in regard to criminal jurisdiction."

Sir Charles Brownlow is said to have been among the candidates for the succession to Sir Henry Norman, and, backed by the War Office influence, eventually ran General Lumsden very close.

The Rev. the Earl of Buckinghamshire completed his ninetieth year on All Saints' Day. He is now the oldest peer ; but the Earl of Stradbroke and Viscount Eversely are only three months younger. It is very remarkable, says a Church paper, that the son and heir of Lord Stradbroke attains his majority only in the present month. Besides Lord Buckinghamshire, eight peers are in holy orders—namely, the Marquis of Donegal (Dean of Raphoe), the Earl of Delawarr, the Earls of Carlisle and Stamford, Lord Plunket (Bishop of Meath), and Lords Saye and Sele, Scarsdale, and Hawke.

Mr. H. H. Johnston, who lately returned to England from the Congo, visited Benguella, and reports that "the wild things of Nature are very little banished from its precincts, in spite of civilisation and the police force." Lions are a perfect nuisance, prowling about the streets at night. When Mr. Johnston was there, the Government doctor stumbled against one during his evening ramble. The sight of the doctor seems to have frightened the lion, who doubtless felt that he was not drug-proof, like old Mithridates. In this part of the world sport is extremely profitable. Erikison, a Swede, and the companion of Andersson, the explorer, has established himself as an elephant-hunter, and, according to Mr. Johnston, he has made in the course of some twenty years upwards of £60,000 ou of ivory and ostrich feathers.

The *Penang Gazette* of 8th December states :—"No news has been received since our last regarding the s. s. Nisero or her crew, beyond a report per s. s. Rajah, which came in yesterday, that her hull was breaking up fast."

A marriage has been arranged between Mr Hallam Tennyson, the eldest son of the Poet Laureate, and Miss Audrey Boyle, only daughter of Mr. Charles Boyle.

An unusual performance took place at the Coure Opera House, Vienna, on November 19, all the members of the Imperial family and most of the aristocracy being assembled to witness a new ballet called, "The Assassins," written by the Archduke Johann, the same who recently delivered a lecture on drill. The ballet, which was produced with magnificent accessories, had a complete success.

A Berlin telegram states :—"Dr. Schwenniger has arrived here from Friedrichsruhe, and reports Prince Bismarck's health to be so much improved that he will very soon be able to resume his whole official work. Private letters from the *entourage* of the Chancellor entirely confirm this pleasing news."

According to Mr. Abbey's estimate, each performance at the Metropolitan Opera House costs £1,300. On the opening night, when "Faust" was given, Madame Nilsson received £400, Campanini £200, Madame Scalchi £100, and the chief dancer £20. There are ninety performers in the orchestra, eighty in the chorus, and fifty in the ballet.

One of the Russian papers gives some interesting statistics respecting the liquor traffic in Russia. Drunkenness is one of the curses of Russia, and the subject has engaged the attention of the Government as well as of moralists and economists. The remedy most generally recommended has been a reduction of the number of retail liquor-shops ; but though these have been greatly diminished, yet drunkenness has not decreased. In 1864 there were 172,349 retail liquor-shops in Russia, of which 132,532 were in the rural districts. Ten years later the numbers were respectively 103,429 and 84,084. Last year they had still further fallen to 74,900 and 62,100. How, then, is it that drunkenness is as frequent as ever ? The explanation seems to be that the contraband trade has increased with the restriction of the licensed trade.

Respecting this year's French vintage, Messrs Groves and Co. write :—"The very serious fears entertained at Bordeaux that the vintage would be compromised by the bad weather at its commencement have unfortunately been realized, although the constant downpour may in some degree have added to the quantity, which is somewhat in excess of the *récolte* of last year. In this respect the best Medoc growths, the Bourgeois, and other classed wines, have been by far the most favoured. Of the cheaper kinds, the yield, though little more abundant than in 1882, is not sufficiently large to influence prices, and we must expect to see them quoted high. The ablest experts still hesitate to pronounce a definite judgment as to quality, but there is little doubt that it will be indifferent ; for the wines, while possessing better colour than the 1882's, are wanting in body and show a tendency to dryness. It is, however, possible, and much to be desired, that later on they will taste better."

Writing of the late Count Lagrange, the *Globe* says the "constant intercourse of the Count with English sportsmen had caused him to imbibe many of their habits and ideas, which he carried back with him to France, and introduced freely into the Jockey Club, of which he was so prominent a member. Had it not been for him, it may be supposed that horse-racing in France would have been a very different thing from what it is now. The laws and customs regulating it at Chantilly and Auteuil might have grown up in a different groove altogether from those in force on our own courses, and Englishmen might very likely have been altogether debarred from competing on French soil. Count Lagrange was, on the one hand, too patriotic a man, and, on the other, too good a friend to England, to allow such a separation to take place. He enabled France to hold her own with some success against English horses competing on the other side of the Channel, and eventually even to assume the offensive, and to beat us on our own ground. In this he was ably seconded by his friend Napoleon III., who regarded all sorts of sports as bonds of union between the two countries, and was always ready to borrow and acclimatise in France the best traditions of the insular school of sportsmen."

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel M. G. Clerk has been confirmed in command of Fort Chunar.

Colonel R. G. Rogers, C.B., formerly of the 20th P. N. I. and at present commanding at Jullundur, succeeds to the station command of Delhi, vacated last week by Colonel M. Hunter.

The death is reported, from Nowgong, of Colonel W. A. Garden, Commandant of the 3rd Bengal N. I.

The following postings of Royal Artillery officers have been made :—Major A. H. Murray from Wazirabad to Umballa, to join L. Battery, A. Brigade ; Major M. A. Chaldecott from Umballa to Wazirabad, to join M. Battery, 3rd Brigade ; and Lieutenant H. H. Rogers from Dinapore to Umballa, to join No. 7 Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division.

Captain M. K. Martin, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed second transport officer to the Aka expedition.

Lieutenant St. G. L. Steele, of the same regiment, has been placed in charge of the transport depôt at Lucknow, *vice* Lieutenant Nedham, who has proceeded to Calcutta.

Lieutenant A. D. Enriquez, 16th N. I., has succeeded Captain Montanaro as Adjutant of the regiment.

Lieutenants J. G. Hunter and G. S. Ommanney have been appointed Adjutant and Quartermaster of the 10th N. I.

Surgeon W. Webb, in temporary medical charge of the 2nd Central India Horse, and Brigade-Surgeon J. Browne will do duty in the Meerut and Allahabad Commands respectively. Surgeon J. Armstrong succeeds to the permanent medical charge of the 25th N. I., *vice* Surgeon Spey, deceased.

The full strength of the garrison parade at Lucknow before the Duke of Connaught last Friday was 2,960. The R. H. A. turned out 80 strong, the R. A. 138, the 10th Hussars 232, the 2nd B. C. 262, British Infantry 859, and Native Infantry 1,007.

The wing of the 16th Regiment N. I. will give at the Sassoon Dock from Poona, by a special train at 8 a.m., on the 26th instant, and will be sent to Surat on the same day by a special mixed train at 6 p.m. The wing consists of one European officer, six native officers, 294 men, 24 followers, and one horse.

The right wing of the 26th Regiment N. I. is expected at Sassoon Dock from Baroda, by a special train at 5-30 a.m., on the 29th instant, and will embark on board the Indian Government sailing ship Czarwitch for Kurrachee. There are two European officers, eight native officers, 364 men, 73 followers, and one horse.

The detachment of Bengal Sappers told off for the Aka expedition left Calcutta by train on Saturday evening. The half battery (Mountain) from Kohat is timed to arrive in Calcutta to-day, and leave to-morrow. Captain Shirres commands the gunners, who are mostly men trained to active service during the Afghan War.

Regimental Gymnasiums.—When H. E. Sir Frederick Roberts inspected the Trichinopoly Garrison, a few weeks ago, he was so pleased with the completeness and suitability of the gymnastic apparatus provided for the 21st Regiment stationed there, that he at once issued orders directing all other Native Corps to fit up their gymnasiums exactly after the model of the Trichinopoly gymnasium, at a cost of Rs. 120 for each, to be provided from regimental funds. His Excellency is very desirous that the troops should have every convenience for systematic athletic exercise.—*Madras Times.*

The Bangalore Camp-of-Exercise.—Captain Henry, R. E., Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Ceded District, now on special duty at the Bangalore camp-of-exercise, is up to his ears in work, personally superintending the laying out of the various positions. He is, for the time being, permanently quartered on the scene of operations, and has enough to do with the direction of the large number of lascars who have been set at work, some of them having been indented for from Nagpore and Hyderabad. About 420 tents have been pitched already, and things are getting into proper form rapidly. The 14th M. N. I., from Dorunda, reached the camp on the morning of the 14th instant, and have by this time relieved the 4th Pioneers, who were temporarily posted there, but have now been directed to return to head-quarters on being relieved by the 14th Regiment. Major Begbie, Instructor of Army Signalling, has decided that there are to be eight signalling stations at the camp, and the draft rules for their working have been approved by H. E. Sir Frederick Roberts.—*Madras Times.*

A WEDDING IN BHATTIA HIGH LIFE.

Mr. Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee, landing and shipping agent to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, gave a "nautch" party on Monday evening at "Javer Baug," situated on the road to Moombadevi. The occasion for the entertainment was the marriage of his son, Churundas, to a daughter of Mr. Damjee Narronjee, a wealthy Bhattia, like Mr. Chuttoorbhoj, who does business as landing and shipping agent to the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. Mr. Chuttoorbhooj is the recognised head of a large section of the Kutchee Bhattia community, among whom he is much respected as a true Samaritan who "does good by stealth." His private charities are said to be large, but are seldom noised abroad. In 1878 he established, at his own expense, an Orphanage at Punderpore, the opening ceremony of which was performed by Sir Richard Temple, and which still continues to exist as an useful institution. Mr. Damjee is likewise a leading member of the same community ; and the prospective union had been looked forward to by its members, and especially by friends, relations, and dependents of the parties, with high expectations. The bridegroom is an intelligent young man, who is said to have made fair progress in his English and Sanskrit studies. The programme for the ceremonies and caste feasts in connection with the marriage had, therefore, been drawn up on a scale of liberality suited to the high position of the fathers of the bride and bridegroom. The festivities commenced on Saturday last, since which day feasts have been provided daily for members of the Bhattia community. At the "Javer Baug," a charitable institution endowed some years ago by Mr. Cawndas Narrondas, and which is now managed by Mr. Premchund Roychund as a trustee, a large *marquee* had been erected and furnished in a magnificent style. Ornamental cornices, hanging gold fringes, with other gaudy adjuncts, lent it a *gala* appearance, and it had been prettily furnished with cushioned couches, chairs, &c. The entrance in the public road, for some distance on either side, as well as the passage to the *marquée*, were illuminated with arcades and rows of gas moons. The *marquée* itself was ablaze with the light of huge chandeliers, of variegated colours, hanging from the ceiling, which reflected the spectacle in full-size mirrors fixed against the walls. The main passage was covered with rich carpets and rendered gay by tastefully arranged plants in foliage which had been placed in every available nook. Several hundreds of guest had been invited, and for their amusement, a nautch-girl of some celebrity in her profession had been specially invited from Benares. She was literally groaning under a load of ornaments, and her dress, with its broad hanging trains, would have formed an interesting study for a person unaccustomed to the phases of Oriental life.

There was a large attendance of European ladies, and among the gentlemen present were observed the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, the Hon'ble Rao Sahab V. N. Mandlik, C. I. E., the Thakore of Nagar-Cha, near Terra, the native place of Mr. Chattoorbhooj, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C. I. E., Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C. I. E., Messrs. J. Jamsi, H. Follett, J. Fachiri, C. Lowell, E. Ralli, M. S. Mavrogordato, M. Schoulidi, J. R. Duxbury, T. J. Ward, A. Pallis, Grattan Geary, F. Hurst, L. Penney, H. Solomon, H. Curwen, S. Shaw, Lucy, special correspondent of the London *Daily News*, T. Wilson, J. C. Mitchell, W. F. Whitehead, W. Williams, A. W. Forde, G. Ormiston, G. Cotton, G. W. Terry, J. Greenwood, Captain A. Russell, Messrs. W. F. Smalley, A. Buchholtz, J. Ott, T. Conry, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, N. M. Petit, Bomonjee D. Petit, Yurjeevundas Madhavdas, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Eduljee N. Setna, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Gordhundas Gokuldas Tejpall, Tribhowundas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowundas Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, Purshotumdas MungulidasNathoobhoy, B. N. Serval, Lukhmidas Khemjee, H.C. Daring, Babajee Gopall, Khemjee Jeva, Khairazbhoy Nensey, Premchund Roychund, Veerchund Deepchund, Dinanath R. Khote, M. M. Munshi, Vizbhoocundas Atmaram, Sunderrao Raghunath, Kessowjee Naik, Dhurumsey Soonderdas, Vallabhdas Valjee, Ghellabhai Haridas, D. D. Shroff, Ahmed Essa bin Khaliffa, Framjee D. Petit, Jamsetjee N. Petit, Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Bomonjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Anundrao Venayek, Joseph Samuel, Punalal Poonumchund, Muncherjee N. Banajee, Damodhardas Thakersey Mooljee, Faizulabhoy Heptoola, Dr. Pandurang Gopall, Messrs. Ibrahim Nooroodin, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Nana Morobe, &c.

Several ladies and gentlemen came to dance, and found the performances of the nautch-girl of sufficient interest to detain them for some time. The entertainment did not, therefore, conclude until a late hour. Yesterday afternoon was appointed for the "fuleeka" procession in connection with the marriage. A large number of ladies and European and native gentlemen assembled at the "Javer Baug,"—the latter, with their long, snow-white gowns, presenting an interesting spectacle for the former. A monster procession was formed about 5 o'clock, and, with several European ladies and gentlemen in its van, it moved slowly towards Moombadevi, where it was joined by the bride and her party at the junction of the four roads. It then turned into the road leading to the Marwaree Bazaar, and passing by the Jooma Musjid, cut across the Hunoomaun lane into the Kalbadevi main road. Many of those who had been invited, but were late, swelled, on the line of march, the ranks of those who had attended early. There were three bands accompanying the procession, one of which was the Volunteer Rifles Band in uniform. The other was a native band, the musicians being dressed in Dekhani fashion, and seated in a large bullock-cart. Then came a large number of carriages and pairs of horses ; then a native band, the members of which were dressed in neat Punjabee costumes ; then several pairs of horses caparisoned with rich gold and silver saddles, &c., and ridden by children dressed in gorgeous Oriental fashion and loaded with jewellery. These were followed by a Portuguese string band, and by a line of horses ridden by children, gaily attired. The bridegroom, attired in a rich gold-embroidered dress, and decked with valuable necklaces of diamonds and precious stones, was seated on an arab horse caparisoned with a gold-embroidered saddle. Then came a large number of native ladies, gorgeously clad, and loaded with ornaments. Finally, the procession halted at the "Javer Baug," and the members of it dispersed about 6 o'clock with presents of cocoanuts, pan-soparee, bouquets, &c. The marriage ceremonies will be finally solemnised on Friday next, when the officiating priest and others will of course come in for a large share of Mr. Chattoorbhooj's patronage.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 17th December, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 26 *dgs.* Fah.	30·007
Temperature of the Air	71·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	61·5
Dew Point	54·6
Relative humidity of Air	·553
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·2
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)*	63·0
General Direction of Wind*	N, NE, NNE, NE, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	263

* From midnight.

Advice to Mothers :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meet of Foxhounds, Worlee Chowkey.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, Annual Meeting, 3-30 p.m.
Band, 10th N. L. I., Apollo-bunder, evening.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Africa (s), from London ; and Almandine (s), Middlesbrough.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Australia (s), for Marseilles ; Lord Tredegar, Mauritius ; Othello (s), Hull ; Inchgarvie (s), Antwerp ; and Chilka (s), Rangoon, &c.

Band at the Apollo-bunder.—The band of the 10th N. L. I. will play the following programme at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 5-30 :—

Gavotte	Imperiale
Quadrille	Hand-in-Hand
Valse	Tout à Vous
Scene and Air	Trovatore
Valse	Mon Ami
Polka	Brise-a-Brac

Faust.
Ziehrer.
Waldteufel.
Verdi.
Cassner.
Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Fair.—The annual Hashacksha Mosque fair will be held to-day at Chinch-bunder 3rd street.

Local Trains on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities advertise a new time-table for the local trains on that line.

Death from Burns.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Mody-street, Fort, on the body of Laikee, a girl aged eleven years. Deceased, who was the daughter of Jaita Petamber, a broker, died from extensive burns which she sustained on Monday by her clothes accidentally catching fire while cooking. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Assault.—Hajee Mahomed Moosa, Moota Dada, and Gunny Abdool Rhaimon were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Shaik Ahmed Abdool Rhaimon with sticks that morning, at Mahim. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other two were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Rapid Loading.—As an example of quick loading effected in the Prince's Dock, we are informed that the s. s. Eastbourne entered the dock with the night tide of Thursday, the 13th instant, and left with the night tide of the following Saturday. During 23 hours a cargo composed of 27,500 bags of wheat, weighing 2,750 tons (20 cwts), was taken in. Such despatch as this will compare favourably with any part in the world. The cargo belonged to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and was consigned to Port Said.

Fatal Accident.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Gopal Suddoo, aged twenty-six years. On the 7th instant deceased, while working on board the s. s. Ethiopia as a day labourer, was accidentally knocked down through a sling containing seven bags of wheat coming in contact with him while standing by the side of one of the open hatches of the ship, whereby he fell into the hold and sustained a compound fracture of the right thigh and other injuries which proved fatal. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

An Old Offender.—Francis Marian, a Madrassee, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Constable Nolan, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with the theft of two silver watches, valued at Rs. 65, the property of Messrs. Waller and Quinn ; and also with the having in his possession another silver watch, wearing apparel, cutlery, crockeryware, looking-glasses, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 38-14, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of two years and three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Desire to see the Calcutta Exhibition.—Mr. Justice Scott sanctioned the other day the disbursement of Rs. 3,000 out of the estate of the late Mr. Gokuldas Tejpall to enable his adopted son, Gordhundas, to go to Calcutta to see the Exhibition, but directed that a respectable person, to be selected by the parties, should be entrusted with the money and bear the young man company on the journey. The matter was mentioned before his lordship in chambers ; and after some discussion, Mr. K. C. Bedarkur, Deputy Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court, was appointed for the purpose.

Forged Currency Notes.—Pranjeewun Lalchund, described as a broker, was yesterday brought up on remand before Mr. P. Ryan and charged, at the instance of Superintendent Smith, with having in his possession on the 30th ultimo two forged Government currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, knowing the same to be forged, and fraudulently endeavouring to dispose of them to Lakchund Biccumchund, as genuine Government currency notes. The prisoner was arrested by Mr. Smith and two detectives while in the act of trying to prevail upon Lakchund Biccumchund to take the notes for Rs. 500 each, at his residence in Rengaree Moholla-lane. The magistrate, after recording the evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution, committed the prisoner for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

The Kidnapping Case.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Parvuttibai and Lalljee Tribhowun were charged on remand before Mr. C. P. Cooper with kidnapping a child named Permanund, aged five years, from the lawful custody of its father, Ruttonjee Toolsidas. Mr. Macfarlane appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Ardaseer Kapadia for the defence. Mr. Kapadia said that he was unable to prevail upon the first accused to come to an amicable settlement, but that the second defendant was quite willing to arrange a compromise. His worship considered that the case had better stand over, his regular interpreter being unavoidably absent through illness. Mr. Macfarlane said that it was a mere waste of time postponing the case from day to day. He thought also no magistrate could come to any other conclusion than that the father of the child had a right to its custody. The case was then postponed for hearing to this day.

The Late Triple Murder at Poona.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Nanajee Konher, the Constable of the Havelee Taluka, has succeeded in arresting, at the village of Phoolsun in the Haveelee Taluka, seven men in connection with this case. He has also succeeded in recovering almost the whole of the property carried away from the person of the Guru Doorgageer and his Chella, Vittul. The chief mover in this case is a Marwari, who owed a considerable sum to the murdered Guru.—*Deccan Herald.*

Lady Doctors.—Thanks to the energy of Messrs. Kittredge and Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallie, Bombay has at last in its midst a trained lady doctor in Miss Pechy, who arrived here by the last English Mail. The scheme having gained the sympathy and support of many of the well-to-do portion of the public, we have every hope that Miss Pechy

class ever invented. A magnificent saddle cloth of gold embroidery on green velvet is a perfect gem in its way. It is for sale for Rs. 6,500. There is a handsome silver gilt scent-stand, representing open flowers, very curious in style and workmanship. A fair collection of other gold and silver work in the usual oft-repeated and oft-described kind. There are punkahs embroidered in gold, and a few musical instruments inlaid to such an extent as must be destructive to all tone and sound. A very well made model of Humayon's tomb near Delhi, in wood and clay, built to scale, about 4 feet square, and correctly coloured, a carved stone screen from Bhurtpur, and a smaller one from Dholpur, are all in this Court. The carving is in the perforated style common to Gwalior, and generally known by that name.

Alwar and Ajmir are rich in exhibits of coloured cloths, some plain and some embroidered, draped all over the walls and roof. There is a case of the pure white marble of Jodhpur cut into fancy cups, vases, and idols, lacquer work and teapoys from Tank, and carpets from Ajmir, of which there are a goodly number, but every court teems with carpets. What would the Commissioners have done without them? They glorify the place. There is a camel saddle with all its trappings in silk embroidery on cloth, and there is a curiosity in the shape of the tusk of a wild boar which lived 275 years ago, and was a Raja amongst boars, and had a country and a wilderness all to himself, till, like most potentates, he became a nuisance, and one of the ancestors of Jodhpur sallied forth *à la* Hercules and slew him. The arrangement of the Court shows great taste and sound judgment in placing the most interesting exhibits where they can be most easily seen, and the general draping, with well chosen colours, the corner glass cases, with the ancient armour, reflect great credit upon Colonel Cologan, into whose hands it was placed at the last moment, in addition to his substantive duties, the get up and arrangement of the Military Court and charge of part of the Exhibition guard, with every thing to do, even to the making of the glass cases. But the Colonel had his Court as forward as any other on the opening day.

THE ASSAM COURT

Is the first on the left hand side as you enter. It is remarkable outside for the profusion of its drapery, which is hung all over it, perhaps a little too much, as the peculiar and interesting Naga arch, which has had a notice already, is quite hidden under the drapery, as well as some rare deer skulls and horns, with the brow antler growing both downwards and upwards, rooting in the centre. There are wonderful and suggestive helmets of the Nagas, fringed with human hair cut from the heads of their victims, which looks like female hair from the length of it. Manipur is marvellously rich in textiles. Nearly all the cloths shown here, and there are immense variety, are made in that district—muslins nearly as fine as Dakka, a great variety of silks in scarfs, silks in pieces, plain and coloured, simple and embroidered, or worked with gold thread at the ends and border in handwork in a simple pattern, never very elaborate, and not got up for the occasion. There is a silk trophy, but it is arranged in the most unlikely style possible to produce effect, that is, the simple suspension of a number of cloths from a common point. What it requires is to be alternated with festooning, selecting the favourite patterns and colours with taste and judgment. There is some of that wonderful material Assam Mutka, a marvellous silk that, it is said, never wears out. It gets old, but the older it is, the fresher it looks. There is a fine collection of Naga shields and spears, such as are used on festive occasions. The shields are about 5 feet long and 18 inches wide, nearly rectangular, adorned with feathers, bear skins, cowries, and human hair of enemies slain in battle, or murdered in ambush. These are grouped in patches rather than patterns. Sometimes the shield is made of a tiger's skin, in which case it is left in its natural beauty. There is a small show case of jewellery divided into three sections; the first, that of Assam, is gold and rance, very fine. Manipur is gold only, and the third section is silver work, common to both. Of course the work is not intended to be criticised for artistic excellence or elegance. It is merely there because such things are made in the district, and the same remark is still more applicable to the few ivory carvings shown. But a couple of ivory mats are as fine as seetulpatee, and most exquisitely made. The smaller one is 6 feet by 4½ feet; it took two years to prepare the ivory; it is valued at Rs. 1,400. The labour of sawing up the ivory into such tread-like strips by a half wild untutored race with scarcely any means and appliances for such fine work, must be very wearying. Near these mats is a small glass fronted case of leaf and stick insects, very moderately priced. To all lovers of natural history this is a chance that does not often occur, for, although they are common enough out there, they are seldom offered for sale. Another curio is a Garo blanket. It is simply the bark of a tree torn off and beaten a little to soften it, and not prepared by any other process. It is said to be very lasting at first very warm, and not expensive. There is an ottoman made of deer horns in their natural state as on the head of the aunimal, neither cut, joined, nor dressed in any way. The seat in made of Gowhati silk worked in gold. There is also a piece of Gowhati cotton worked in gold in the kincob style, a combination not practised anywhere else, and some pretty Manipuri embroidery on cotton in stripes, and a coat in the same style, all showing a certain amount of taste, and a struggling after decoration common to all Eastern nations, wild or cultivated. There are two clay figures, one at each side of the entrance, one, a young dancing girl of 14, modelled in Calcutta, life-size and from life, but the figure is wonderfully small. She is clad in her national garments, which are very handsome, green satin adorned, rather than embroidered, in silver, as the ornaments are in silver sewn on the garment with a fichu of another colour worked in gold. The headdress is very singular—flat pieces of thin gold of all shapes strung together like a wreath, and worn round the brow in the style of a coronet. The waist belt, too, is very peculiar, a kind of izarbund with silver tassels. The other figure is one of the Manipur Raja's boatmen in national costume, with a paddle in the right hand. It is rather a fine figure, very handsomely dressed for his class in life, and with a wonderful pugree which would make a splendid get up for a coachman and syce on the course, something new and startling in these dull days. There is a stand of odds and ends in the shape of metal works, some Sylhet toys, a couple of rhinoceros horns, very large, 16 and 14 inches each, and weighing 14lbs. The skulls are on the floor. Also a couple of large silver-mounted dhoors, very handsome, a couple of ivory chairs, and an oil painting of a Cossya girl in the national costume of striped cotton. It is very well painted, and conveys the idea of a correct likeness. It is by Col. Woodthorpe, R.E., attached to the Survey in Assam. Outside the entrance is a Manipur pony, fully saddled and accoutred for the game of polo. The leg protectors are like the steps of an Irish jaunting car, and are never used in Bengal. The collection is a very interesting one, considering the tribes it represents and the almost inaccessible country in which they live, far from the track of modern life and all that leads to emulation and progress. Every article here exhibited might have been seen in exactly the same style, shape, pattern, and colour a couple of centuries ago. The court has been got up by, and is in charge of, Major W. T. Trotter, who has certainly made the most of the opportunities vouchsafed unto him in the way of material. He has managed to retain a certain wildness throughout the arrangement, which is pleasantly suggestive of half-civilised border tribes.—*Englishman.*

THE INDIAN EMIGRATION BILL.

THE Council met on Friday morning at Government House, Calcutta, at 11 a.m. Present—His Excellency the President, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon'ble J. Gibbs, Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, the Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir Stewart Bayley, the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, the Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, the Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, the Hon'ble Doorga Churn Law, the Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, the Hon'ble H. S. Thomas, the Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal, the Hon'ble Maharaj Luchmessur Sing, the Hon'ble J. W. Quinton, the Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon, the Hon'ble Robert Miller, and the Hon'ble Syud Ameer Ali.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert then moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Law relating to the Emigration of Natives of India be taken into consideration. The hon'ble member, in a speech which lasted over an hour, entered very fully into the history of the measure. He said that proposals for amending the existing Act had for many years been before the Government of India, and had at last resulted in the preparation of the present Bill, which was introduced into the Council in the year 1881. It was circulated for opinion in the ordinary way, and was sent to England for consideration, both by the India Office and by the Colonial Office. A number of objections were raised by the agents and other representatives of the Colonies to various provisions of the Bill, and the Government of India was asked by her Majesty's Government to suspend legislation until the opinions of the Colonial Governments were received. The delay had not been unfraught of good results. The Government of India thought that it afforded an excellent opportunity for ascertaining by local inquiry the way in which the system of recruiting emigrants is actually carried on in India. Accordingly, with the consent of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, Major Pitcher was directed to make an inquiry in those provinces into the points referred to. And a similar inquiry was subsequently made by Mr. Grierson in Behar, at the wish of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. They showed in the clearest light the obstacles in the way of emigrantion, the difficulties with which even the most honest recruiter had to contend, and the extent to which popular prejudice could be allayed, or was unconsciously fostered by district officers. On the one hand, the magistracy had been repeatedly charged with being hostile to emigration; on the other hand, grave accusations had been brought against recruiters. Proposals, on the one hand, had been made to surround emigration with additional precautions, and had been objected to, on the other, as unnecessary and ruinously expensive. To arrive at the real condition of things was extremely difficult. Major Pitcher's and Mr. Grierson's reports had at last facilitated a decision. They showed that the recruiter, though occasionally guilty of illegal practices in the exercise of what was looked upon by a number of people as a not very reputable calling, had to contend with many unnecessary difficulties; that he was frequently impeded in most objectionable ways, by the police and the underlings of the court; that the registration of recruits was not unseldom perfunctorily performed, that unnecessary restrictions were sometimes imposed, and that a more friendly attitude on the part of the Government as represented by its executive, would lead to better results. He had said that this was essentially a measure of detail. There was, however, one important question of principle, which was discussed in the two reports to which he had referred, and about which, although it was not necessarily raised by the Bill, it may be as well to say a few words. It was this. What should be the attitude of the Government of India towards emigration to foreign countries? Should they encourage it, discourage it, or remain neutral? Both Mr. Grierson and Major Pitcher, in favourable language, had shown the expediency of the State taking a more active part than it had hitherto taken in the promotion of emigration. They considered that the people in the more closely populated districts should be encouraged to emigrate. That the fear about the colonies should be disseminated by Government officers, and that the advantages should be taught in village schools; but Sir A. Lyall, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, whose opinion was entitled to the greatest weight, considered that measures, such as had been suggested by Major Pitcher and Mr. Grierson, might be misinterpreted, and he was doubtful whether emigration would benefit India as largely as was implied by their recommendations. He would, therefore, limit natives for the present to removing all obstacles to emigration, to giving the people every facility to emigrate, and to strictly repressing the prejudiced opposition of the police, and other native subordinate officials. The question whether the one policy or the other should be adopted, was not definitely raised by the present Bill, because it depended much less in the way in which the measure was framed and passed than in the way which it was worked, and this was a matter which the Government of India were disposed to leave very much to the discretion of the Local Government.

The motion was put, and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal then moved the following amendment:—"That for sub-section (3) of section 20, the following sub-section be substituted:—'(3) The recruiter shall give a true copy of the statement to every person whom he invites to emigrate, and shall produce the statement for the information of any magistrate or officer in charge of a police-station when called upon to do so by the magistrate or officer.'" He proposed this amendment because he thought it desirable that, at the initial stage of the engagement, the emigrant should have a clear idea of the new life he will enter upon. As far as he could judge of the legal provisions of the Bill, precautions had been taken to explain fully to the intending emigrant the nature of his engagement. Now, as hon'ble members were aware, the emigrant was ignorant and illiterate, and could not read the statement produced before him, and if he asked the recruiter to read it that man, if he were inclined to deceive him, or even to misread it, to put in the statement itself. So that at that important moment when the emigrant would be called upon to make up his mind, he was left almost entirely in the dark as to the nature of the agreement he would be called upon to execute. That intending emigrant should be given a copy of the agreement to show to his friends, so that he might consult them, and thereafter make up his mind.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton said that while he sympathized with his hon'ble friend (Rai Kristodas Pal) he was unable to support the amendment, as the provisions of the Bill seemed to him to be amply sufficient for the object. Considering that not one per cent. of the people whom the Bill would affect could read, the proposal of the hon'ble member was scarcely necessary. He thought that the provisions of the Bill would be amply sufficient to secure what was wanted, and, besides, the amendment could very reasonably be objected to as involving recruiters into additional expense.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert said that he entirely sympathized with the object which the hon'ble mover of the amendment had in view, if it had not been objected to and misunderstood in committee.

The motion on being put to the vote was at first declared to be lost, but on the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal asking for a division, the result was:—Ayes 9; noes 9.

His Excellency the President then gave his casting vote in favour of the amendment, and it was declared to be carried.

The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal said the next amendment he had to move was, that in section 36, after the words "and term of service," the words "and the remuneration" be inserted. He said, he moved this amendment as he thought the emigrant ought in a position to know what he would earn in the country to which he was emigrating.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert said that he was quite willing to accept the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert also said he had a small amendment to move in section 71, which was that for the word "proceeding," the words "embarking at that port" be substituted. The amendment was also agreed to.

The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal said his third amendment was a corrolary of the first, and was to this effect—That for clause (*b*) of section 83, the following clause be substituted:—"(*b*) fails to give a copy of the statement with which he is provided under section 26 to any person whom he invites to emigrate."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert said he had no objection to this amendment either.

The amendment was put and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ameer Ali said that he had a few words to say, in order to convey to the Council his views on the subject of the Bill as a whole measure. The hardship which was experienced by the emigrants rendered the passing of such a measure very necessary. There was one point with reference to which he held some doubt, and that was with reference to the limit of the age, fixed at section 39 of the Bill, for persons desirous of emigrating. As the Law Member had told him that the subject had received the careful consideration of the Select Committee, he did not think it necessary to raise any objection to the measure at this stage.

The Bill was then passed.

CRICKET.

LORD HARRIS has addressed a letter to the secretaries of all the first-class cricketing counties on the subjects of unfair and doubtful bowling, and the undue width of bats. With regard to the first subject his Lordship says:—"I fear we must courage to stop this palpable infringements of law 10, as take it for granted that the umpires have not the courage to stop this palpable infringements of law 10, as after the action taken by the M.C.C. this year, they might have very well done by showing a right determination to admit of nothing approaching the appearance of a throw. On the contrary, I think I am not stating the case too plainly when I say that they appeared to me to show a rigid determination to sanction everything, and, if this is so, I fear no law, however stringent and no definition of a throw however close, will be of avail in encouraging them to do their duty." Lord Harris then goes on to suggest that each county club should put a stop to the practice at once by refusing to employ any bowler who cannot or will not keep within the strict letter of the law. This might be done now, he added, but in a few years it may be impossible. Combination, he thinks, can do what the law apparently cannot. In reference to the width of bats, Lord Harris suggests that the committees of county clubs should insist upon every one playing in a county match using a bat of the regulation width, and seeing that the request be complied with. The Committee of the Kent County Club, he adds, have authorised him to warn all Kent players that a bat of regulation width will be insisted on."

We are informed that the matches of the Orleans Club next season will be played at the Ranelagh Club Ground, Putney Bridge. It is intended to have matches every Saturday, the arrangements being in all respects similar to those at Twickenham. Hopes are entertained of a fixture being made with the Australians for the first two days of Derby week.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardnens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet-herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 23, Farringdon-road, London.

WORTHING COLLEGE, SUSSEX.—Head Master, Mr. FREDERIC LOWE, M. A., Cambridge; Second Master, the Rev. W. Moyle, M. A., Oxford (six years at Wellington under the present Archbishop of Canterbury.)

Boys from 7 to 15 years prepared for the public schools. The building's play ground are contiguous to the sea, and sheltered from the east winds by the downs. A workshop has recently been added. Terms, from 80 to 100 guineas. References in India:

Col. E. P. GORDON, Commsr., Multan, Punjab, Major W. B. WARNER, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold all Chemists, in bottles.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month a the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

CLEARS OUT RATS, mice, roaches flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. As. 6, p. 1. Druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay General Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR SHERRY WINE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction in the ware-house at Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned—

S P S—1-33—33 cases Chillingworth and Son's light pale sherry, wine, of the best quality, just imported per mail steamer Hydaspes.

Purchasers will have to pay customs and town duties, &c., and clear the goods.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

3 bales grey dhoties.
3 ,, piece-goods.
5 cases coloured prints.
1 case lady's cloth.
200 bundles hoop iron.
On account of the concerned—
84 drums paint and oil.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, Dec. 19, 1883.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BAZAAR GATE-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 542 OF 1880.

KESSOVJEE JADOVJEE..... Plaintiff.

vs.

VUSSONJEE HURRYDASS and others..Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of December, 1883, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by direction of Mr. Jehangeer Manockjee Curseejee, receiver appointed in this suit, and pursuant to the order of reference dated the 1st day of May, 1883, the following valuable landed properties:—

AT 4 P. M., LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing 374 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and other buildings standing thereon, situate in and on the east side of Bazaar-gate-street, within the sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the house of Purbhoodass Jugjeewandass and Parpia Pardhan, on the west by Bazaar-gate-street aforesaid, on the north by the house now or lately belonging to Ragoonath Jugjiwandass, and on the south by the house lately belonging to Sha Purmanandass Lalloobhoy, but now to Khjee Sewjee which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Bombay, under No. 685, and by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 85, but now under No. 86, and were lately in the occupation of Rowjee Anundjee, Damoodhur Thakersey and others, and are now occupied by Vuiloo Dhunjee, Dyal Dewcaran and others.

AT 4-30 P. M., LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing 154 squarey-ards or thereabouts, together with the messuages or dwelling-houses and other buildings standing thereon, situate in and on the west side of the Bazar-gate-street aforesaid, within the sub-district of the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the Bazaar-gate-street aforesaid, on the west by the public road called Bora-bazaar-street, on the north by the house of Thucker Coovergee Cullianjee, and on the south by the house formerly belonging to Ramdass Jaidass, but now to Rawoo Lucka, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 735 and 736 and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 53 and 70 and were lately in the occupation of Gopal Sewjee and others and are now occupied by Ramjee Dadabhoy Cooper and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Mujjee Bhowanidass Barbhaya, Solicitor for the receiver, at his office No. 2, Hornby-row, or to Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, Solicitors for the plaintiff, at their office, No. 79, Meadow-street, or to the undersigned at their office, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 19th December, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY 7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m.—

A quantity of Commissariat stores.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank-bunder, to close consignment—
140 superior Moulmein teak squares.
In lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hunuman-street, Fort, the stock in trade of the late Bhanjee Veerjee, comprising electroplated table, dessert, mustard, and tea spoons, table and dessert forks, soup and sauce ladles, gravy spoons, oval and round waiters, sets of, dishcovers, fruit and fish knives and forks with cases, 4, 5, 6, and 7 bottles cruets, pickle, and liqueur frames, biscuit, boxes, presentation cups, teapots, cigar lighters, bronze, brass, and plated candlestands, bull, eye lamps, claret jugs, reading lamps, dinner dessert, and tea services, 3 light cut glass chandeliers, flinkduplex, table lamps Silber's table and hanging wind proof lamps, cooking stoves, large and small size water filters, gentleman's saddles with bridles, plain and star cut glassware, &c.

The property on view.

BONAFIDE SALE AT CUMBALLA HILL.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are favoured with instructions from T. Bashford, Esq., whose family are proceeding to England, to sell by auction on the premises at Cumballa Hill, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, the capital household furniture and effects, comprising carved and french-polished blackwood and teakwood drawing, dining, and bed-room furniture, namely reclining couches, chairs and other chairs, carved chiffonier and cabinet, marble-topped and other tables, whatnots, brackets, &c., dining-room table, sideboard, dumb waiter, chairs and screen, &c., carved blackwood dressing and washhand tables, mirrors, brass and iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, cots, Cleopatra couches, carpets, &c., a number of valuable oil and water-colour paintings, steel engravings and chromo-lithographic pictures, a fine collection of ornamental and vases, an eight-day clock, and hatstand; also dinner and breakfast services, glass, cutlery and plate, all bath-room necessaries, and cook-room utensils, meat safe, ice box, &c., &c.

Also an English cow yielding a good supply of milk.

Also a valuable collection of plants, including a large variety of miniature palms, ferns, begonias, crotons, roses, dracænas, &c., &c.

Also an English built canoe-shaped brouche by Kesterton, and a grey Arab horse.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from the 29th instant.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd, and MONDAY, the 24th instant sale commencing at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed by Mr. Munchersee Pallonjee Writer, to sell by Public Auction at No. 12 Apollo-street, Fort—

Several newly arrived consignments of very handsome hanging table and wall kerosine-oil lamps, rich cut and crystal glassware, superior porcelain ware, plated ware, plated ware, fancy and leather goods, &c., of which full particulars will appear in due course, and which will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANE PROPERTY AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of ground, together with the messuages or bungalows and buildings standing thereon, situate at Chinchpoogly in the sub-district of Masagon, in the island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 30 and 31, and bounded on the east by the Parell-road, on the west by the G. I. P. Railway and on the north partly by the property of Dadabhoy Dossabhoy, partly by the property of Tespali Khetsy, partly by the property of Kessowjee Nuthoo, and partly by the public drain, and which said premises are called or known by the name of "Mornington Villa."

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY a Syed Abdool Rahman-street, without the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of Framjee Dadabhoy Cooper, one of the executors of the last will of the late Dadabhoy Cookajee Cooper, and the administrator of the property and credits of the said testator, and in any wise concerning his last will, the following landed property, *viz*—

All that piece of Pension and Tax ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 26 and situate on the west side of Syed Abdool Rhaman-street without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 37 square-yards and seven-ninths of a square yard, or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 874, new survey No. 3706, old survey No. 2-2831, and new survey No. 1346 and bounded on the east by the said Syed Abdool Rhaman-street, on the west by a private passage, on the north by the house of Mahomedally Noorooden Banatwalla, and on the south by the house of Ebrandjee Futtehjee Punthaki.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY situate near Mallar, in Salsette, Tannah Zilla.

By order of Mr. Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy, the mortgagee, and on account of whom and at the risk of Messrs. Madhavrao Bhasker, and Juggonath Madhavrao, the mortgagors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Marine-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of January, 1884, at 3 p.m., in one lot, two valuable villages together with the garden and dwelling-house standing thereon, hereinunder more particularly described.

Further information of particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained upon application at the offices of Messrs. CHALK and WALKER, Solicitors for the mortgagee.

Bombay, 11th December, 1883.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that Enam village called Valnai, together with the bungalow or dwelling-house and the garden forming the compound thereof and all other lands including sooli lands belonging to the said village in the Mallar district, in the Registration sub-district of Salsette, zilla Tanna, bounded on the east by the marks of the town of Mallar, on the west by the Mallowny village, on the western bank of the water course running from the Kandowly River, and on the north and south by the marks of Cusba Mallar, which said lands were formerly occupied partly by the said Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and partly by cultivators and now partly by the said Dulputbhoy Bhuggoobhoy and partly by cultivators; and,

SECONDLY.—All that Enam village called Wudwan, together with the oart, mango, and other trees standing thereon, situate in the Mallar district, in the registration sub-district of Salsette, Zilla Tanna, bounded on the east by the two brooks appertaining to this and the village of Ankoorly respectively running east and west from the top of the hillock situated on the east of an orchard called Dharam Race, situated in a northerly direction with the land marks of Cusba Mallar, on the west and south by the marks of Cusba Mallar, and on the north by a cattle passage or "gowan," which said lands were formerly in the occupation of the said Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and now of the said Dulputbhoy Bhuggoobhoy.

On SATURDAY, the 5th January next, and the following days, sale commencing at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 51, Carnac-road, near the Cash Bazaar, the whole of the valuable stock in trade of Mr. Bhanjeram Jaggonath closing his business, comprising blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture of which full particulars will shortly appear.

The property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co,

Bombay, 19th December 1883

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 292 of 1883.

Cassinath Wittoba and others.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Dinnanath Juggonath and others....Defendants,

Pursuant to an order of the High Court made in the above suit and dated the 19th day of November, 1883. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th Dec. 1883, at 4 p.m., the following property, viz.:—All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants, of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring one hundred and nineteen and-a-half square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books and records of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 21, new No. 153, old Survey No. 17-1214 new Survey No 31, and the messuage, tenement, or a dwelling-house standing thereon, formerly assessed by the Bombay Municipality under No. 502 and now assessed under No. 803, situate at Girgaum-road, near Dhobie Talao, in the sub-district of the Fort, fronting the Girgaum-road, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Hughoonath Luxmonjee, deceased, on or towards the east by the ground of Khutuzabai, wife of Abram Sabb, and the houses standing thereon, on or towards the south by the property of the late Succaram Luximonjee, deceased, and on or towards the west by the Girgaum-road aforesaid, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Juggonath Morojee and Wittoba Damoodhurjee, and are now in the occupation of Chunder Sunker Morojee and a Marwady as tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chalk and Walker, Attorneys for the plaintiffs, or to Mr. Khanderao Morojee, Attorney for Dinnanath Juggonath and Anandrao Juggonath, two of the Defendants, or to the Auctioneers.—Bombay, 27th November, 1883.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SATIN GAUZE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their room, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Choonilal Valabhdass—

40 cases Neckel and Co.'s gold satins and gauzes.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated service, rich crockery and glass ware, a sweet-toned rosewood piano by Fenrich, Leipzig, one large English iron stove and (if not previously privately disposed of) a handsome strong victoria, pair of handsome strong flat-trotting bay Arab horses, sets of brass-mounted single and double harness, &c., &c., the property of J. Cowasjee, Esq. The same comprises rich plain glass ware, very handsome and neat dinner and tea services, best plated ware such as wine coolers, ice pitcher, egg-stand, a mahogany case containing 24 pairs fish knives and forks with mother-o'-pearl handles, cutlery, &c., handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished and richly carved household furniture, consisting of a handsome dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard with mirror, whatnot, Vienna bentwood chairs, handsome circular, side and writing tables, cane long-arm chairs, handsome drawing-room chairs, conversation sofa, centre flower-stand, ornament stand, bookstand, a handsome rosewood cottage piano by "Fenrich," music stand, handsome iron four-post bedstead with spring and cotton mattresses, brass baba cradle, dressing and washing table, dressing chest of drawers, cheval glasses, clothes and gown pegs, 3 mirror with plate glass door, bath tubs, a collection of choice and rare plants, one nearly new iron cooking stove, &c.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. M. GRIGOR, Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street.

1 handsome English-built light landau by E. Stenning.
1 do. strong built victoria.
1 pair handsome fast-trotting young bay Arab horses.
1 tricycle, child's perambulator, and English gentleman's saddle and bridle.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 7 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the collection of choice and rare plants, one nearly new iron cooking stove, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the plants on view.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the property of Government—

1 fur cap, 2 musical satin cap, 7 sets of miniature portraits, 1 military cap embroidered, 1 chanchi belt embroidered, 1 album containing photos of sites in Central India.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart, in very good order.
1 handsome silver grey blood arab-horse.
1 do English-built buggy by Edwin Kesterton.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BORAH MUSJID STREET IN THE FORT.

Under instructions from Jehangir Manockjee Curseejee, Esq., the receiver, appointed in suit Nos. 98 and 155 of 1881. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate in Golla Lane, in the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of the Fort, containing by admeasurement 98 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 4, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Golla Lane aforesaid, on or towards the west by the house of Dinbai Sorabjee Parukh, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the house of Dibbai Sorabjee Parukh, and which said house was formerly in the possession of the late Dinshaw Maneckjee.

All further information, if any, can be obtained on inquiry from Messrs. PAYNE and GILBERT, attorneys for the receiver, or from the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 14th January next, Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c., the property of the Venerable Archdeacon STEAD, changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Admiralty House, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and costly household furniture, such as English-made large glass-door, side board, dining table, dumb waiter, handsome large 8 light hanging chandelier by "Green and Winer," handsome large open carved chiffonier, handsome large pier glasses in gilt frame, handsome large open carved blackwood screen, &c., &c., the property of M. P. Tubacki, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 19th December, 1883.

NOTICES.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO. ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS, DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE

Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION

AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.

BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON With rivet holes drilled by special system

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,900 STEEL BOILERS

Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions, including WHEELOCK'S AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE ROAD.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.
LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES :
TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LD.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Limited, import only the best class of Goods in each department and as their supplies are purchased direct from the leading manufacturers in England and Paris on the lowest terms for cash, they are in a position to supply Goods at the lowest possible rates.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, supply every necessary in Gentlemen's Clothing for a Voyage Home or Journey up-country. They would request Gentlemen passing through Bombay to pay their well-known Warehouse a visit. They will find each Department under skilful European Supervision and may rely on care and attention in the execution of all orders entrusted to their care.

Mofussil customers may depend on their orders being carefully attended to with prompt despatch.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
TAILORS, SILK-MERCERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

MRS. LAKE begs to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and the Mofussil the arrival of a large and varied Stock of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

suitable for the approaching Season. The above have been selected personally by Mrs. LAKE from the leading Houses of London and Paris. *Price Lists on Application.*

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for making up Dresses.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

STONE'S $\frac{LG}{A}$ (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE.

This Ale has been Specially Brewed by MESSRS. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand there appears to be for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.

It is brewed, as usual, of the finest materials obtainable, and with the exception that it is lighter being in strength the same as the German and other light Beers) differs in no respect from the Ale so long associated with MESSRS. BASS and Co., and our own names.

The above and

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)

BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.
STONE & SON, 16, GEORGE-STREET, MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON.

FREEDOM FROM FUSIL OIL.
Peculiar Speciality in Bottles and Cases, Breakage prevented,
Patent Rights reserved.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE & CO.
LEITH, (ESTABLISHED 1745.)
Consign for sale, by the Representatives of the Wine Trade in India, their
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.
RS. 26 PER DOZEN.
Apply to
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

The Oldest Established Wine Merchants in India,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BOMBAY CASH PRICE LIST.

BORDEAUX—Red.	Rs.	a.
Chateau Lafite } After Dinner	34	8
Chateau Mouton } Wines	34	8
Chateau Larose } Dinner	23	0
St. Julien } Wines	21	4
St. Estephe, a favourite	16	0
Medoc, Breakfast Wine	13	8
Petit Medoc, Bombay bottled	10	0
BORDEAUX—White.		
Barsac	19	0
Graves	15	8
BURGUNDY—Red.		
Chambertin	33	0
Volnay, strongly recommended	22	8
Beaune, soft delicate flavour	19	4
Macon, a genuine Beaujolais	19	4
BURGUNDY—White.		
Chablis, light pleasant Wine	17	12
Vermouth	19	4
CHAMPAGNE.		
'Royal Charter'	55	8
Finest Dry Sparkling	54	8
„ per hamper of 24 pints	33	0
Saumur, Finest Sparkling	25	8

PORT.	Rs.	a.
OldCrusted (some years in bottles)	36	4
Invalids' delicate, Gold Capsule	26	4
A good full Wine, Red	19	4
Spanish Port, Green	14	8
Sacramental St. Martins	23	0
„ Tinta Francisca	32	8
SPARKLING & STILL GERMAN WINES, &c.		
Hock Sparkling Rudesheimer	32	8
Moselle, Non Pareil, finest	43	0
Rudesheimer, Mellow	29	8
Hochheimmer, fine-flavoured	24	4
Laubenheimer, Light	19	4
Carlovitz (Selected)	19	4
SHERRY AND MADEIRA.		
Amontillado, A. 1	38	12
Amontillado, Choice & Superior	36	12
Amoroso, full-flavoured soft pale	28	4
Montilla, extra pale & very dry	27	4
Vino Puro, very pale, dry	25	4
Manzanilla, light & very dry	22	0
Vino de Pasto, pale dry	20	0
Marsala, virgin pale	16	12
Madeira, E. I., very superior	37	12
Madeira, direct, excellent Wine	32	8

WHISKY AND COGNAC.	Rs.	a.
* Blue Capsule, "a capital peg Brandy"	27	0
** White Capsule delicate flavour	29	8
*** Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft, Pale	32	12
**** Black Capsule, old, pale, Superior	37	8
Dry Gin	22	4
Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	37	0
Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 6 years old	31	12
Whisky, Scotch, fine old pure	23	0
Whisky, Irish, fine old pure	23	0
Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	18	0
Whisky, Scotch, Napier Johston's	24	12
Whisky "Usher's Glenlivet"	21	0
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curaçoa, Orange and White	49	0
Chartreuse Green, per bottle	7	0
Do. Yellow do.	6	0
Benedictine	68	12
Maraschino de Zara, best	51	4
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	38	12
Lime Juice Cordial	13	0
Cyder	7	0
BASS'S CHANPAGNE ALE AND GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT.		
The Bull-Dog Brand.. Pints	5 / 3	8 / 12

N.B.—These Brands may be had of all Wine Merchants.
PINTS of several of above Rs. 2 extra per case of 2 dozen.

FELT HATS, DRESS HATS,
HELMETS, AND SUN HATS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED their first Shipment for the season, latest shapes, well-ventilated, and of the best quality.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	As.
Black Zephyr, the New High Round Crown, Feather Weight	7	8
Black Stiff Round Crown, the New High Crown	8	8
Black Stiff Round Crown, Medium Height	8	8
Black Stiff Square Crown, a Special Hat for Tall Gentlemen	8	8
Brown, Stiff Felt High Crown, latest Shapes	8	8
Drab Round Crown, latest Shapes	8	8

DRESS HATS.

Thorpe and Co.'s Black Silk Best Quality	15	8
Thorpe and Co.'s Best Drab Naples Felt	10	8

HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

Hawkes' New Regulation Helmets, best quality, covered White Doe	20	0
Elwood's Cork on Felt Helmets, covered White Drill, best quality	13	8
Elwood's Hunting Hats, Cork and Felt, covered White Drill, wide Brims; a splendid protection	13	8
Elwood's Hunting covered Tan Flax, Leather Bound, wide Brim, a useful District Hat	13	8
Elwood's Drab Felt Helmets, well-ventilated and very light	10	8
Elwood's Drab Felt Helmet, new patent Air-chamber, Double Felt throughout, with outside Turban and patent inner Band, easy fitting	17	8
Elwood's Drab Melton, with wide Brims, very light	9	

Ladies' Helmets and Sun Hats, a large Assortment. Tweed Helmets, Caps, Boating Hats Straw Hats, Sealskin Caps, Terai Hats, &c., &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA
WORKED BY STEAM POWER,

ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee :—

- INDIAN (OR MANGA ORE) ROOFING TILES.
- IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.
- TAPER AN HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING.
- ORRUGATED TILES.
- ORNAMENTAL ICH DIEN TILES, BEST ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES.
- GILLEBONI TILES.
- PATENT RIDGE TILES.
- GROOVED RIDGE TILES WITH ORNAMENTAL CRESTS.
- FLOORING TILES (PLAIN).
- GARDEN EDGINGS, STRING COURSE, TUBULAR PIPES, &c., &c., &c.
- SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR TILES DIFFERENT SIZES.

The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suit he various requirements of trade.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 27, APOLLO-STREET, Fort.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
1, East Street, POONA. } JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c. &c. &c. } 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

IN thanking their Constituents and the Public in general for the liberal patronage accorded to them during the past year, beg to invite attention to the LATEST NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED for the XMAS SEASON.

Visitors to our Show Rooms have invariably been struck with the brilliant display of jewellery, etc., and it has been admitted that ours is the largest and finest Show in India. The Prices bear favourable comparison with those of other Houses.

The following New Goods are now on view :—

- Cheap and High Class Watches.
- Gold and Silver Chains.
- Wedding and Keeper or Guard Rings.
- Signet and Belcher Rings.
- Mizpah and Snake Rings.
- Studs, Scarf Rings and Pins.
- Bracelets and Brooches.
- Travelling and Drawing-room Clocks.
- Lockets, Pendants and Crosses.
- Charms, Earring and Thimbles.
- Diamond and Pearl Ear-studs.
- Demi Suits and Full Suits.
- Engagement Rings of every combination of gems.
- Silver and Platedware, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. &c

And an immense number of other articles impossible to enumerate.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY

CHRISTMAS 1883.

AMONGST the social observances of Christmas and the New Year, the interchange of Presents forms a conspicuous feature. To aid our Constituents in the observance of this time-honoured custom has been our especial study, and our recent Imports have special reference to Articles likely to be required at the approach of the Festive Season.

INTENDING PURCHASERS
Are RESPECTFULLY solicited to pay our show-room a visit and INSPECT our large collection of NOVELTIES, many of which have NEVER before been seen in BOMBAY.

INEXPENSIVE CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES
IN GOLD AND SILVER
Our Registered Designs suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
OR
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS
TO FRIENDS AT HOME OR IN INDIA.
WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

Watches in Gold and Silver, of every description. Clocks and Time-pieces in marble, wood, and gilt, in leather cases.

ELECTRO-PLATE.

Claret Jugs, Beer Jugs, Tea Kettles, Biscuit Boxes, Cruet Frames, Pickle Frames, Inkstands, Liqueur Frames, Breakfast Frames, Butter Dishes, Ice Pails, Tea and Coffee Sets, Revolving Dishes, Small Corner Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Ice Pitchers, Salvers, Pickle Forks, Ice and Sardine Tongs, Ice Hammers, Lemon Knives, Crumb Scoops, Mugs, Tankards and Goblets, Sardine Boxes, Epergnes, Centre Pieces.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.

CHRISTMAS, 1883.

UNQUESTIONABLY THE GRANDEST DISPLAY OF

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

EVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY, ARE NOW ON VIEW AT

THE CASH BAZAAR, LD.,

Our motto. S. P. Q. R. has been strictly adhered to in marking off these Goods, and intending Purchasers of Articles for Presentation should visit us before buying elsewhere.

We have also opened up an Assortment of other Goods, including the following :—Silk and Satins in all Shades and Designs, Flowers, Lubin and Pinaud's Perfumery, Bridal Veils, Furniture Fringe, Velour's Japonais, French Satins, Ribbons of all widths and shades, a large Consignment of Robes mi-Confectionees assorted.

We would invite special attention to our Boot and Shoe Department, where fresh stock has just been added, and where the Public may rely on having a good article at the smal possible rate of profit.

JEWELLERY !

JEWELLERY ! !

JEWELLERY ! ! !

A special Consignment, consisting of Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, and othe Precious Stones, all set in the most fashionable style.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

WHOLE CHEESES	STILTON'S	QUARTER CHEESES
in jars, in prime condition, Re. 1-4 per lb., 12 to 15 lbs. in weight.	STILTON'S STILTON'S STILTON'S	in jars, most convenient for small consumers. Rs. 5 per jar.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
POONA & BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers cleaned.
Chronometers repaired.
Chronometers rated.*
Chronometers supplied on hire.†
Sextants adjusted.
Index and Horizon Glasses re-silvered.
Agates in Compasses re-placed.
Barometers repaired, and glass tubes re-placed, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced European Assistants are employed in this branch, and we guarantee all repairs executed by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

* We take our observations from an astronomical Regulator of the highest Standard giving a mean variation of 1, 4 seconds per month; checked weekly with the time-ball.
Our charge for rating a Chronometer is the same as the Observatory's—Rs. 5. We undertake to send for Chronometers on board and to return them on board with the greatest possible care.
† A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid rates always ready for delivery.

NOTICES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL
THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above material of the fastest possible colour and of the regulation shade.
AGENTS IN BOMBAY.
MESSRS. BELL, BRANDENBURG & CO.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE WEST of INDIA PORTUGUESE GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANY is prepared to let a considerable amount of Earth work quarrying and masonry by PETTY CONTRACTS. Petty Contractors wishing to tender for any of these should apply personally at the District Engineer's Office, Marmagoa, where all necessary information is to be obtained.
EARNEST E. SAWYER,
Chief Engineer and Agent.
Bombay, 18th December, 1883.

LOST.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIAMOND PENDANT (Loluckh Brilliant cut) slightly flat weighing about 32 to 32½ Ruttees, valued at about Rupees Thirty Thousand (30,000) has been lost from a Diamond Necklace of HIS HIGHNESS SAYAJEE RAO MAHARAJAH, Gaekwar of Baroda, on or about the 30th October 1883.
A reward of Rupees Five Thousand (5,000) Babashai will be given to any person, restoring the same or giving information that would lead to the recovery of the same.
M. P. TUBACK,
Police Superintendent.
City Police Office, Baroda, 4th November, 1883.

NOTIFICATION.
No. 67 OF 1883.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 10th Dec., 1883.
THE following telegram, received from the Government of the Netherlands, is published for general information :—
"On Java Coast, Sunda Straits, New Post and Telegraph Office OPENED at New Anjer, opposite Isle of Merak : give publicity."
B. H. POTTINGER, Colonel,
Acting Secretary to Govt.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Limited.
SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of MILL STORES for the above Company, to be delivered at the Mill, Chinchpoogly, during the year 1884.
The enders must be returned on or before the 22nd inst. at 12 o'clock noon. Particulars can be obtained at the Company's Office, 41, Rampart Row. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.
Bombay, 17th Dec., 1883.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND CAFE AND RESTAURANT.
BILLIARDS!!!
The Billard Room is the most spacious and best provided in Bombay.
BREAKFASTS.
SUPPERS. TIFFINS. SUPPERS.
DINNERS.
Refreshments ready at all hours.
WINES, BEERS and SPIRITS, of the very best brands only, kept in stock.
WHISKIES of all the favorite blends.
The coolest and pleasantest resort in Bombay.
EDMUND FUCHS,
Manager

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.
NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high-class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.
The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	„ 19 0	„ 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 1	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
PASHAS No. 1	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 2	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
NONPAREIL	„ 15 0	„ 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIA	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 12
LONDRES	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
FAVORITAS	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
PRINCIPES	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
CONCHAS	„ 18 0	„ 2 0

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
HAVE REMOVED
TO
No. 6, HORNBY-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCOOL

A. H. CREET & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, CAWNPORE
WE are SUPPLYING the neatest, the cheapest, and the strongest LEATHER GOODS in India. Write to us for Harness, Saddles, Portmanteaux, Machine Beltings, Regimental and Police Accoutrements, and Boots; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and for all other descriptions of Leather Goods.
Price List free on application.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any quantity of the following materials, viz :—
About 1,030 tons of best BESSEMER STEEL AXLES and about 500 tons of OLD IRON FISHPLATES.
The material is lying at Wari-bunder, and Locomotive Depot, Parel, where it can be seen on application.
Offers must specify the quantity required of each, and the rate per ton weighed over at Wari-bunder.
Delivery will be made by the Company into barges to be provided and placed by the Purchaser alongside the Bunder or Wharf.
The offers must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity tendered for, and the person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Company the price of each lot before delivery, from time to time, but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified as above in the Tender.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parell, 11th December, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
COTTON WASTE.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of COTTON WASTE in three qualities required by the Company for twelve months commencing the first day of February next to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required, the annual consumption averaging about 70 tons of No. 1, 80 tons of No. 2, and 80 tons of No. 3. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Cotton Waste," which must specify the rates per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 19th December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Note, which must be handed on separately and not enclosed with Tender.
Five per cent. on the value of the contract will be required as security, one half to be deposited on signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th November 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS required by the Company for twelve months commencing the first day of February next, to be delivered from time to time, in such quantities as may be required, the annual consumption averaging about 470 tons of Cocoanut Oil, and 700 tons of Castor Oil. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Oil" and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 19th December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or Government Promissory Note, which must be handed in separately, and not enclosed with Tender.
Four per cent. on the value of the contract will be required as security, one half to be deposited on signing the contract and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th November, 1883

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, Limited.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act 1883, whereby the liability of a shareholder is limited.
CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,00.0
Divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 500 each.

DIRECTORS.
HONORABLE S. D. SASSOON.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
EZRA MEYER MOSES, Esq.
JEMSETJEE NASSERWANJEE PETIT, Esq.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE, Esq.
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS, Esq.
SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS.
Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and Co.

THIS Company is formed by the AMALGAMATION of the Sassoon Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, with the Silk Department of the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited. The object of the Company is to remove the machinery, &c., of the Silk Department of the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company to the premises of the Sassoon Silk Manufacturing Company, and with the combined machinery to carry on the business heretofore carried on by the Sassoon Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, and generally the business of a SILK SPINNING and WEAVING MILL in all its branches.
Out of the 2,000 shares of the Company, 1,809 have been already taken up. The Directors propose to allot the remaining 291 shares to the public. Applications for these shares will be received by the Secretaries and Treasurers up to noon of 31st December, 1883, on which day the Directors will proceed to make the allotment.
Copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be seen at the OFFICE of the Company No. 5, Forbes-street, during business hours.

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INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR DECEMBER.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD,

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES,

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for December has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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AGENTS:

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POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.	MADRAS.....	Higginbotham & Co., and Grant Bros.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.	LONDON.....	G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.		
DEOLALEE...	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.		
ALLAHABAD..	Railway Station.		

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A Single Trial solicited from those who have not yet tried these Splendid Preparations.

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Makes delicious Blancmange in a few minutes. In boxes at 6d. and 1s. each.

Proprietors: GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds, England.

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Nature's Great Brain and Nerve Tonic and the most wonderful Blood Purifier. The highest Medical Authorities say that it is the only Cure for Wasting Diseases, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, and Stomach Complaints.

It is pleasant to the taste, and might be taken by the most delicately constituted. In the most enfeebled it builds up a NEW AND HEALTHY CONSTITUTION. One ounce of this Remedy is equal to Twenty Doses of Cod-Liver Oil.

Thousands have been snatched from the brink of the grave by the timely use of FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS. May be had of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors, in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

PROPRIETORS:

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds, England.

Sole Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

TREACHER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCALLA & POONA.

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

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Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

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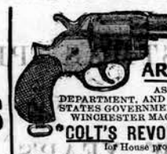
In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

COLT'S REVOLVERS AND SHOT-GUNS



COLT'S ARMY REVOLVERS,

AS SUPPLIED TO H.M. WAR DEPARTMENT, AND AS ADOPTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT; ALSO MADE TO TAKE THE WINCHESTER MAGAZINE RIFLE CARTRIDGE.

COLT'S REVOLVERS & DERINGERS for House protection and Travellers.

COLT'S 12-BORE SHOT GUNS, ESPECIALLY suitable for India and the Colonies, for wild fowl and large game, to fire either shot or ball, constructed under directions of some of the most experienced sportsmen, take also the long solid brass cartridges with moveable anvil. Each gun carefully tested and performance guaranteed. Price Lists free.

COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY, 14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SAMUEL RICHARDS & CO., LONDON—SOLE AGENTS FOR HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB Dec 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say, that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,

W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey: this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

For Prices and Term supply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India Shippers; RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the best, purest and most fragrant preparation for the Teeth. Health depends in a great measure upon the soundness of the teeth and their freedom from decay, and all dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself to be.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most cooling, healing, and refreshing wash for the face, hands and arms, and is perfectly free from any mineral or metallic admixtures; it disperses freckles, tan, prickly heat, redness, pimples, &c.

ROWLANDS' EUPLYSIA is a botanical wash for cleansing the hair and skin of the head from all impurities, scurf or dandriff; the application of the Euplysia (which is perfectly innocent in its nature) should be made on retiring to rest at night, a practice that will render the morning use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil increasingly effective both as to health and beauty of the hair.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a beautifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph. D., F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints: white, rose and cream.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:

TREACHER AND COMPANY,

Byculla and Fort.

EAU DE SUEZ

COMFORTABLE TEETH

The use of this valuable mouth wash insures entire freedom from toothache and decay of the teeth. There are three kind, distinguished by a Yellow, Green, and Red Silk Thread attached to the bottles. That with the Yellow stops instantly the most violent toothache. That with the Green is invaluable to persons who suffer periodically from toothache, sensitiveness of the teeth and gums, decay and offensive breath, for by using a few drops in a little water to rinse the mouth daily, they will not only never suffer again, but will preserve their teeth sound and white till the end. That with the Red is for children's use.

May be obtained of all Medicine Vendors.

Caution.—To guard against fraudulent imitations that each Label bears the name, "Wilcox & Co., 239, Oxford Street, London."

C. & R. LIGHT, LONDON.

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REGISTERED DESIGN-BOOK OF CABINET FURNITURE,

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As a Work of Art and Book of Reference it is unequalled. A Copy can be seen at the Office of this Journal. Most useful in Schools of Art, &c.

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(HEARSON'S PATENT)

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N.B.—Durable as Steel, durable as Gold.

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NOTICES.

THE GREAT MEDICINE.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

Forms a most Invigorating, Vitalizing, and Refreshing Beverage, that gives instant relief in HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, FEVERISH COLDS, and prevents and quickly relieves or cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered conditions of the Blood.

The testimony of Medical Gentlemen and the professional Press has been unqualified in praise of

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE,

as possessing most important elements calculated to restore and maintiain HEALTH WITH PERFECT VIGOUR OF BODY AND MIND.

DR. MORGAN—"It furnishes the blood with its lost saline constituents."

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It is sold by most Chemists and the Maker H. LAMPLOUGH, at the Laboratory, 113, Holborn Hill, London, E. C.

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PURELY VEGETABLE. Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week: acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street, London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

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ALL dealers are cautioned that any person selling Worm Tablets that bear labels similar to mine, render themselves liable to heavy penalties and serious law costs.

My medicines are sold all over the world, and I will not allow them to be imitated.

I found a firm at Hong Kong, China, selling goods with a label like mine,—I proceeded against them, obtained a perpetual injunction, and they had to destroy all the labels, deliver up the goods, pay damages and my law costs (see "Keating *v.* Grossmann," Supreme Court of Hong Kong, Nov. 30th, Suit 275. I then proceeded against the makers, Germans, from whom they obtained the goods,—they have been condemned to pay costs, and prohibited from using any similar labels (see "Keating *v.* Hasche & Woge," Imperial Supreme Court of Germany July 13th, 1883).

My labels are trade marks, and this notice is a distinct warning that I will similarly prosecute any person making or selling goods bearing labels similar to mine; and I will pay a suitable reward to any person who enables me to take this course.

I annex facsimile of the genuine label:—

THOMAS KEATING,

ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V *Protected by Royal Letters Patent.* R
Dated October 11, 1869.

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

The remarkable efficacy of DR. Bright's Phospodyne is now well known throughout the Globe, and is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe, by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

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Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

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The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from ONSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

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Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasee, Bengalie, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

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And do not be persuaded to take any cheap, Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

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ENTERICON increases the vitality of the nervous system, purifies and expels all morbid Impurities from the Blood, gives regularity to the whole functions, restoring the system to a high standard of health.

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